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(54) **METHODS AND A COMPUTING DEVICE FOR DETERMINING WHETHER A MARK IS GENUINE**

VERFAHREN UND DATENVERARBEITUNGSVORRICHTUNG ZUR BESTIMMUNG DER ECHTHEIT
EINER MARKIERUNG

PROCÉDÉS ET DISPOSITIF INFORMATIQUE DE DÉTERMINATION D'AUTHENTICITÉ DE
MARQUE

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Description

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

5 **[0001]** The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 14/623,925, filed February 17, 2015 (now U.S. Patent 9,519,942).

TECHNICAL FIELD

10 **[0002]** The present disclosure is related generally to anti-counterfeiting technology and, more particularly, to methods and a computing device for determining whether a mark is genuine.

BACKGROUND

15 **[0003]** Counterfeit products are, unfortunately, widely available and often hard to spot. When counterfeiters produce fake goods, they typically copy the labeling and bar codes in addition to the actual products. At a superficial level, the labels and bar codes may appear genuine and even yield valid data when scanned (e.g., decode to the appropriate Universal Product Code). While there are many technologies currently available to counter such copying, most of these solutions involve the insertion of various types of codes, patterns, microfibers, microdots, and other indicia to help thwart
 20 counterfeiting. Such techniques require manufacturers to use additional equipment and material and add a layer of complexity to the production process. US 2016/239934 A1 (SOBORSKI MICHAEL L [US]) 18 August 2016 (2016-08-18), relates to methods for determining whether a mark is genuine. Unintentionally-produced artifacts within a genuine mark are used to define an identifiable electronic signature, and certain features of the signature are extracted in order to enhance the speed with which numerous genuine signatures can be searched and compared with signatures of candidate
 25 marks. A captured image of a mark is analyzed to measure a characteristic of the candidate mark in multiple locations of the candidate mark using. A signature for the candidate mark is generated using the measured characteristic and a hash identifier ("HID") is derived using the location identifiers corresponding to a subset of the locations at which the measured characteristic yielded the highest-magnitude measurements.

DRAWINGS

[0004] While the appended claims set forth the features of the present techniques with particularity, these techniques, together with their objects and advantages, may be best understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings of which:

35 FIG. 1 is an example of a system in which various embodiments of the disclosure may be implemented;
 FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, and FIG. 2C are flow charts of processes carried by one or more computing devices;
 FIG. 3 is another example of a system in which various embodiments of the disclosure may be implemented;
 FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B, and FIG. 4C are flow charts of processes carried by one or more computing devices;
 40 FIG. 5 shows the architecture of a computing device according to an embodiment;
 FIG. 6 shows an example of a mark according to an embodiment;
 FIG. 7 shows an example of a mark according to another embodiment;
 FIG. 8 shows an example of how a computing device sorts a set of metrics and selects the location identifiers of a subset of the metrics;
 45 FIG. 9 shows an example of how a computing device forms a hash identifier blocks from location identifiers corresponding of multiple subsets of metrics;
 FIG. 10 shows an example of how a computing device compares two hash-identifier blocks and scores the results of the comparison;
 FIG. 11 shows an example of how a computing device combines multiple hash-identifier blocks into an overall hash
 50 identifier;
 FIG. 12 and FIG. 13 illustrate the process that a computing device carries out to convert the degree of correlation between the two sets of autocorrelated values for a given characteristic (or given set of metrics for a characteristic) to a match score for that characteristic or set of metrics;
 FIG. 14, FIG. 15, and FIG. 16 show examples of power series generated by a computing device;
 55 FIG. 17 shows an example of how a computing device generates an electronic signature for a mark in an embodiment;
 FIG. 18 shows plots of two waveforms illustrating print variability;
 FIG. 19 shows the second waveform of FIG. 18 prior to a filtering process and after being subjected to the filtering process according to an embodiment;

FIG. 20 shows band average values as superimposed on the reduced variability waveform of FIG. 19 according to an embodiment;

FIG. 21A shows binary values being assigned to the bands of FIG. 20 according to an embodiment;

FIG. 21B shows floating point values being assigned to the bands of FIG. 20 according to an embodiment.

FIG. 22 is a flow diagram of a process carried out by a computing device according to an embodiment;

FIG. 23 shows an example waveform of a set of "high energy" metrics data;

FIG. 24 shows a Fourier Power series of the "high energy" metrics data of FIG. 23;

FIG. 25 shows an example waveform of a set of "low energy" metrics data;

FIG. 26 shows a Fourier Power series of the "low energy" metrics data of FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 depicts illustrates an example bit count result (F) for a well-matching candidate hash identifier according to an embodiment; and

FIG. 28 depicts illustrates an example bit count result (F) for a poorly matching candidate hash identifier according to an embodiment.

DESCRIPTION

[0005] The present disclosure is generally directed to methods and a computing device for determining whether a mark is genuine. According to various embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device (or logic circuitry thereof) uses unintentionally-produced artifacts within a genuine mark to define an identifiable electronic signature ("signature"), and extracts certain features of the signature in order to enhance the ease and speed with which numerous genuine signatures can be searched and compared with signatures of candidate marks.

[0006] This disclosure will often refer to a "mark." As used herein, a "mark" is a visible indicator that is intentionally put on a physical object. A mark may be something that identifies a brand (e.g., a logo), something that bears information, such as a barcode (e.g., a two-dimensional ("2D") barcode as specified in the International Organization for Standardization ("ISO") and the International Electrotechnical Commission ("IEC") standard ISO/IEC 16022), an expiration date, or tracking information such as a serial number), or a decoration. A mark is visible in some portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, though not necessarily with the naked eye.

[0007] The term "artifact" as used herein is a feature of a mark that was produced by the machine or process that created the mark, but not by design or intention (i.e., an irregularity). Examples of artifacts include: (a) deviation in average color of a subarea (e.g., a cell of a 2D barcode) from an average derived from within the mark (which may be an average for neighboring cells of the same nominal color), (b) bias in the position of a subarea relative to a best-fit grid of neighboring subareas, (c) areas of a different one of at least two colors from a nominal color of the cells, (d) deviation from a nominal shape of a continuous edge within the mark, and (e) imperfections or other variations resulting from the mark being printed. In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, an artifact is not controllably reproducible.

[0008] The terms "closely match," "closely matching," and "closely matched" as used herein refer the results of a determination made based on a comparison between values (e.g., two hash identifiers) that yields a similarity between the values that reaches or exceeds a predetermined threshold. For example, if the predetermined threshold is 20 percent, then two hash identifiers may be said to "closely match," be "closely matching," or are "closely matched" if 20 percent or more of the constituent parts (e.g., 20 percent or more of the constituent hash identifier blocks) of one hash identifier are equal in value to 20 percent or more of the constituent parts of the other hash identifier.

[0009] The term "location identifier" as used herein refers to a numerical value that maps to a location in a mark. The mapping relationship between a location identifier and the location within the mark may be one-to-one. An example of a location identifier having a one-to-one mapping relationship with a location in a mark is a raster index number.

[0010] The term "logic circuitry" as used herein means a circuit (a type of electronic hardware) designed to perform complex functions defined in terms of mathematical logic. Examples of logic circuitry include a microprocessor, a controller, or an application-specific integrated circuit. When the present disclosure refers to a computing device carrying out an action, it is to be understood that this can also mean that logic circuitry integrated with the computing device is, in fact, carrying out the action.

[0011] The term "mobile communication device" as used herein is a communication device that is capable of sending and receiving information over a wireless network such as a cellular network or a WiFi network. Examples of mobile communication devices include cell phones (e.g., smartphones), tablet computers, and portable scanners having wireless communication functionality.

[0012] The present disclosure is generally directed to a method and computing device for determining whether a mark is genuine. According to an embodiment, the computing device receives a captured image of a genuine mark and generates an electronic signature for the genuine mark. In order to generate the electronic signature, the computing device uses the captured image to: measure a set of characteristics at multiple locations within the genuine mark, resulting in a set of metrics for the genuine mark; and forms the electronic signature for the genuine mark based on the

set of metrics.

[0013] According to an embodiment, the computing device (or logic circuitry thereof) measures a second set of characteristics at multiple locations within the genuine mark, resulting in a second set of metrics for the genuine mark. The computing device then forms the electronic signature for the genuine mark based on the first and second set of metrics.

[0014] In an embodiment, the computing device generates a hash identifier ("HID") for the genuine mark by: extracting a waveform from the set of metrics, (in which the waveform is based on an ordered pair relationship between the set of metrics and the locations (e.g., expressed as raster index numbers) at which the measurements resulting in those metrics were obtained). The computing device may filter the waveform (such as by applying a smoothing process, such as a moving average). The computing device extracts attributes of the waveform (or the filtered waveform) and forms the HID for the genuine mark from the attributes of the waveform (or filtered waveform). The computing device then stores the HID in a database in association with the electronic signature of the genuine mark.

[0015] According to an embodiment, the computing device carries out the extracting and applying operations on a second set of metrics (resulting in a second waveform) and forms the HID from attributes of the first and second waveforms.

[0016] In an embodiment, other electronic signatures and other HID's, with each electronic signature being associated with its own HID.

[0017] According to an embodiment, the computing device receives, from a requestor, a captured image of a candidate mark and a request to determine whether the candidate mark is genuine and generates an electronic signature for the candidate mark in one of ways described above for the genuine mark. The computing device may also form an HID in one of the ways described above for the genuine mark.

[0018] In an embodiment, the computing device determines, based on a comparison of the HID of the candidate mark with the HID of the genuine mark, whether the HID of the candidate mark closely matches the HID of the genuine mark. If the HID of the candidate mark is determined to closely match the HID of the genuine mark, then the computing device retrieves, from a media storage device, the electronic signature of the genuine mark. The computing device then determines, based on a comparison of the electronic signature of the candidate mark with the retrieved electronic signature of the genuine mark, whether the candidate mark is genuine. If the candidate mark is determined to be genuine, then the computing device transmits a message to the requestor indicating that the mark is determined to be genuine.

[0019] According to various embodiments, an HID of a candidate mark may closely match the HID's of multiple genuine marks. Comparing the HID of a candidate mark with HID's of genuine marks is, however, less computationally intensive and uses less memory than comparing actual signatures. Thus, by using HID's in an initial pass through a set of known signatures of genuine marks, a computing device or logic circuitry can significantly cut down on the number of actual signatures that need to be compared.

[0020] Turning to FIG. 1, an example of a system in which various embodiments of the disclosure may be implemented is shown. The procedures carried out within this system are shown in the flow charts of FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, and FIG. 2C. FIG. 1 is described here in parallel with FIG. 2A, FIG. 2B, and FIG. 2C.

[0021] A mark-applying device 100 applies a genuine mark 102 ("mark 102") to a legitimate physical object 104 ("object 104") (block 202 of FIG. 2A). In some embodiments, the object 104 is an article of manufacture, such as a piece of clothing, handbag, or fashion accessory. In other embodiments, the object 104 is a label, such as a barcode label or packaging for some other physical object. The mark 102 may be something that identifies a brand (e.g., a logo), something that bears information (e.g., a barcode), or a decoration. Possible embodiments of the mark-applying device 100 include a printer (e.g., a laser or thermal printer), an etching device, an engraving device, a mold-applying device, a branding device, a stitching device, and a thermal-transfer device. The mark-applying device 100 applies the mark 102 by, for example, printing, etching, engraving, molding, branding, stitching, or thermally transferring the mark 102 onto the object 104. The mark 102 includes one or more artifacts. In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the mark 102 also includes intentionally-produced anti-counterfeiting features, such as microscopic patterns.

[0022] A first image-capturing device 106 (e.g., a camera, machine-vision device, or scanner) captures an image of the mark 102 after the mark 102 is applied (block 204). The circumstances under which the first image-capturing device 106 captures the image of the mark 102 are controlled, such that there is reasonable assurance that the image is, in fact, that of a genuine mark 102. For example, the time interval between the mark-applying device 100 applying the mark 102 and the first image-capturing device 106 obtaining the image of the mark 102 may be small, and the first image-capturing device 106 may be physically located next to the mark-applying device 100 along a packaging line. Thus, when the term "genuine mark" is used, it refers to a mark that was applied by a mark-applying device at a legitimate source (i.e., not copied illegally or surreptitiously).

[0023] The first image-capturing device 106 transmits the captured image to a first computing device 108. Possible embodiments of the first computing device 108 include a desktop computer, a rack-mounted server, a laptop computer, a tablet computer, and a mobile phone. In some embodiments, the first image-capturing device 106 is integrated with the first computing device 108, in which case the first image-capturing device 106 transmits the captured image to logic circuitry of the first computing device 108. The first computing device 108 or logic circuitry therein receives the captured image and transmits the captured image to a second computing device 110. Possible implementations of the second

computing device 110 include all of those devices listed for the first computing device 108.

[0024] The second computing device 110 receives the captured image and uses the captured image to measure various characteristics of the mark 102, resulting in a set of metrics that include data regarding artifacts of the mark 102 (block 206). As will be described further, the set of metrics may be one of several sets of metrics that the second computing device 110 generates about the mark 102. The second computing device 110 may carry out the measurements in different locations on the mark 102. In doing so, the second computing device 110 can divide the mark 102 into multiple subareas (e.g., in accordance with an industry standard). In an embodiment, if the mark 102 is a 2D barcode, the second computing device 110 carries out measurements on all of or a subset of the total number of subareas (e.g., all of or a subset of the total number of cells) of the mark 102. Examples of characteristics of the mark 102 that the second computing device 110 may measure include: (a) feature shape, (b) feature aspect ratios, (c) feature locations, (d) feature size, (e) feature contrast, (f) edge linearity, (g) region discontinuities, (h) extraneous marks, (i) printing defects, (j) color (e.g., lightness, hue, or both), (k) pigmentation, and (l) contrast variations. In some embodiments, the second computing device 110 takes measurements on the same locations from mark to mark for each characteristic, but on different locations for different characteristics. For example, the first second computing device 110 might measure the average pigmentation on a first set of locations of a mark, and on that same first set of locations for subsequent marks, but measure edge linearity on a second set of locations on the mark and on subsequent marks. The two sets of locations (for the different characteristics) may be said to be "different" if there is at least one location that is not common to both sets.

[0025] In an embodiment, the results of characteristic measuring by the second computing device 110 include a set of metrics. There may be one or more sets of metrics for each of the measured characteristics. The second computing device 110 analyzes the set of metrics and, based on the analysis, generates a signature that is based on the set of metrics (block 208). Because the set of metrics includes data regarding an artifact (or multiple artifacts) of the mark 102, the signature will be indirectly based on the artifact. If the mark 102 carries data (as in the case of a 2D barcode), the second computing device 110 may also include such data as part of the signature. Put another way, in some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the signature may be based on both artifacts of the mark 102 and on the data carried by the mark 102.

[0026] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, in order to generate the signature, for each measured characteristic of the mark 102, the second computing device 110 ranks the metrics associated with the characteristic by magnitude and use only those metrics that reach a predetermined threshold as part of the signature. For example, the second computing device 110 might refrain from ranking those metrics that are below the predetermined threshold. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, there is a different predetermined threshold for each characteristic being measured. One or more of the predetermined thresholds may be based on a noise threshold and on the resolution of the first image-capturing device 106.

[0027] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device 110 obtains one hundred data points for each characteristic and collects six groups of measurements: one set of measurements for pigmentation, one set of measurements for deviation from a best-fit grid, one set of measurements for extraneous markings or voids, and three separate sets of measurements for edge linearity.

[0028] As part of the ranking process, the second computing device 110 may group together metrics that are below the predetermined threshold regardless of their respective locations (i.e., regardless of their locations on the mark 102). Also, the second computing device 110 may order the metrics (e.g., by magnitude) in each characteristic category as part of the ranking process. Similarly, the second computing device 110 might simply discount the metrics that are below the predetermined threshold. Also, the process of ranking may simply constitute separating metrics that are above the threshold from those that are below the threshold.

[0029] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device 110 orders the measured characteristics according to how sensitive the characteristics are to image resolution issues. For example, if the first image-capturing device 106 does not have the capability to capture an image in high resolution, it might be difficult for the second computing device 110 to identify non-linearities of edges. However, the second computing device 110 may have no problem identifying deviations in pigmentation. Thus, the second computing device 110 might, on this basis, prioritize pigmentation over edge non-linearities. According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device 110 orders the measured characteristics in reverse order of resolution-dependence as follows: subarea pigmentation, subarea position bias, locations of voids or extraneous markings, and edge non-linearities.

[0030] According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device 110 weights the measured characteristics of the mark 102 based on one or more of the resolution of the first image-capturing device 106 and the resolution of the captured image of the mark 102. For example, if the resolution of the first image-capturing device 106 is low, then the second computing device 110 may give more weight to the average pigmentation of the various subareas of the mark 102. If the resolution of first image-capturing device 106 is high, then the second computing device 110 may give measurements of the edge irregularities of various subareas higher weight than other characteristics.

[0031] If the mark 102 includes error-correcting information, such as that set forth by ISO/IEC 16022, then the second computing device 110 may use the error-correcting information to weight the measured characteristics. For example,

the second computing device 110 could read the error-correcting information, use the error-correcting information to determine which subareas of the mark 102 have errors, and under-weight the measured characteristics of such subareas.

[0032] According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, in generating the signature, the second computing device 110 weights the measurements for one or more of the characteristics of the mark 102 based on the mark-applying device 100. For example, assume that the mark-applying device 100 is a thermal transfer printer. Further assume that it is known that, for those marks applied by the mark-applying device 100, edge projections parallel to the substrate material direction of motion are unlikely to yield edge linearity measurements of a magnitude sufficient to reach the minimum threshold for the edge linearity characteristic. The second computing device 110 may, based on this known idiosyncrasy of the mark-applying device 100, under-weight the edge linearity characteristic measurements for the mark 102.

[0033] Continuing with FIG. 1, the second computing device 110 uses location identifiers corresponding to a subset of the metrics of the signature to derive an HID (block 210). In one embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device 110 uses index numbers corresponding to a subset of the highest-magnitude metrics of the signature to derive an HID. As will be discussed in further detail below, the second computing device 110 may, in deriving the HID, use index numbers corresponding to a subset of each set of metrics as a block within an overall HID. The second computing device 110 stores the signature and the HID (e.g., using a database program) in a media storage device 112 (e.g., a redundant array of independent disks) (block 212) such that the HID is associated with the signature. The HID can also be used to look up the signature (e.g., the second computing device 110 uses a database program to set the HID as an index key for the signature). In some embodiments, the media storage device 112 is made up of multiple devices that are geographically and temporally distributed, as is often the case with cloud storage services. In some embodiments, one or more of the characteristic measuring, analysis of the various sets of metrics, generation of the signature, derivation of the HID, and storage of the signature and the HID are carried out by the first computing device 108. In other embodiments, all of those steps are carried out by the first computing device 108 and the media storage device 112 is directly accessed by the first computing device 108. In the latter embodiment, the second computing device 110 is not used. In still other embodiments, the second computing device 110 transmits the signature and HID to a separate database server (i.e., another computing device), which stores the signature and HID in the media storage device 112.

[0034] Continuing with FIG. 1, an unverified physical object 114 ("unverified object 114"), which may or may not be the legitimate physical object 104, needs to be tested to ensure that it is not counterfeit or otherwise illegitimate. Possible examples of the unverified object 114 are the same as those of the legitimate physical object 104. On the unverified object 114 is a candidate mark 116. Possible examples of the candidate mark 116 are the same as those of the genuine mark 102. A second image-capturing device 118 (e.g., a camera, machine-vision device, or scanner) captures an image of the candidate mark 116 (block 250 of FIG. 2B) and transmits the image to a third computing device 120. As with the first image-capturing device 106 and the first computing device 108, the second image-capturing device 118 may be part of the third computing device 120, and the transmission of the captured image of the candidate mark 116 may be internal (i.e., from the second image-capturing device 118 to logic circuitry of the third computing device 120). The third computing device 120 (or logic circuitry therein) receives the captured image and transmits the captured image to the second computing device 110. The second computing device 110 uses the captured image to measure various characteristics of the candidate mark 116, including the same characteristics that the second computing device 110 measured on the genuine mark 102. The result of this measurement is a set of metrics for the characteristic (block 252). Over successive measurements, the result may include one or more sets of metrics for each of the measured characteristics. The second computing device 110 then generates a signature that is based on the set (or sets) of metrics (block 254), and does so using the same technique it used to generate a signature for the genuine mark 102. If the candidate mark 116 is, in fact, the genuine mark 102 (or generated by the same process as the genuine mark 102), then the signature that the second computing device 110 creates will, like the signature generated from the captured image of the genuine mark 102, be based on the artifacts of the genuine mark 102. If, on the other hand, the candidate mark 116 is not the genuine mark 102 (e.g., is a counterfeit), then the signature generated by this latest image will be based on whatever other characteristics the candidate mark 116 exhibits-artifacts of the counterfeiting process, an absence of artifacts from the mark-applying device 100, etc. The second computing device 110 uses location identifiers corresponding to a subset of the metrics of the signature of the candidate mark 116 (e.g., index numbers of a subset of the highest-magnitude metrics) to derive an HID for the candidate mark 116 (block 256) (in the same manner set forth above with respect to block 210), and compares (e.g., through querying a database) the HID of the candidate mark 116 with HIDs of genuine marks stored in the media storage device 112 (block 258). As an outcome of the comparison, the second computing device 110 either receives no closely-matching results (e.g., no results that pass the predetermined threshold), or receives one or more closely-matching HIDs from the media storage device 114 (block 260). If the second computing device 110 receives no closely-matching results, then the second computing device 110 indicates (e.g., by transmitting a message) to the third computing device 120 indicating that the candidate mark 116 cannot be verified (e.g., transmits a message indicating that the candidate mark 116 is not genuine) (block 262). The third computing device 120 receives the message

and indicates, on a user interface, that the candidate mark 116 cannot be verified (or that the candidate mark 116 is counterfeit). In some embodiments, the third computing device 118 carries out one or more of the measuring, generating, and deriving steps, and transmits the signature (or HID, if the third computing device 118 derives the HID) to the second computing device 110.

5 **[0035]** If, on the other hand, the second computing device 110 finds one or more HIDs that closely-match the HID of the candidate mark 116, then the second computing device 110 will respond by retrieving, from the media storage device 112, the signatures that are associated with the closely-matching HIDs (block 264). The second computing device 110 then compares the actual signature that it generated for the candidate mark 116 with the retrieved genuine signatures (block 266 of FIG. 2C). The second computing device 110 repeats this process for each signature to which a closely-
10 matching HID is associated. If the second computing device 110 is not able to closely-match the signature of the candidate mark 116 with any of the retrieved signatures (block 268), then the second computing device 110 indicates (e.g., by transmitting a message) to the third computing device 120 indicating that the candidate mark 116 cannot be verified (block 270). The third computing device 120 receives the message and indicates, on a user interface, that the candidate mark 116 cannot be verified. If, on the other hand, the second computing device 110 is able to closely-match the signature
15 of the candidate mark 116 with a retrieved signature, then the second computing device 110 indicates (e.g., by transmitting a message) to the third computing device 120 that the candidate mark 116 is genuine (block 272).

[0036] Turning to FIG. 3 an example of a system that may be used in another embodiment is described. Procedures that may be carried out within this system are shown in the flow charts of FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B, and FIG. 4C. FIG. 3, FIG. 4A, FIG. 4B, and FIG. 4C are described here in parallel.

20 **[0037]** Located at a packaging facility 300 are a label printer 302, a label-applying device 304, a packaging line 306, an image-capturing device 308, and a first computing device 310. The label printer 302 applies genuine marks, including a genuine mark 312 ("mark 312"), to a number of labels that are carried on a label web 314 (block 402 of FIG. 4A). Possible examples of a genuine mark include a one-dimensional ("1D") barcode and a 2D barcode. The label applying device 304 applies the labels (including individually-shown labels 316 and 318 of FIG. 3) to legitimate physical objects
25 (block 404), two of which are shown in FIG. 3 with reference numbers 320 and 322 ("first object 320" and "second object 322"). FIG. 3 shows the physical objects as being boxes (e.g., boxes containing manufactured products), but the objects do not have to be boxes or containers. Possible examples of the legitimate physical objects include those listed previously for the object 104 of FIG. 1.

[0038] The image-capturing device 308 captures an image of the mark 312 (block 406) and transmits the captured image to a first computing device 310. The first computing device 310 receives the captured image and transmits the captured image to a second computing device 324 via a communication network 326 ("network 326"). The network 326 may be a local-area network, a wide-area network, a public network, a private network, and the Internet. The network 326 may be wired, wireless or a combination thereof. The second computing device 324 receives the captured image and carries out quality measurements on the mark 312 using the image (e.g., such as those set forth in ISO 15415)
30 (block 408). For example, the second computing device 324 may determine whether there is unused error correction and fixed pattern damage in the mark 312. The second computing device 324 then uses the captured image to measure characteristics of the mark 312, resulting in one or more sets of metrics that include data regarding artifacts of the mark 312 (block 410). For example, the second computing device 324 may measure (for all or a subset of subareas of the genuine mark 312): (1) the average pigmentation of some or all of the subareas of the genuine mark 312 (e.g., all or
35 some of the cells), (2) any deviation in the position of the subareas from a best-fit grid, (3) the prevalence of stray marks or voids, and (4) the linearity of one or more edges of the subarea. Each set of metrics corresponds to a measured characteristic, although there may be multiple sets of metrics for a single characteristic. For example, for each subarea being measured-say, one hundred subareas out of one thousand total subareas of the mark 312-there may be a metric for average pigmentation, a metric for deviation from best fit, a metric for the prevalence of stray marks, and three metrics
40 for edge linearity. Thus, the resulting set of metrics would be one hundred metrics for pigmentation, one hundred for deviation for best fit, one hundred metrics for stray marks or voids, and three hundred metrics (three sets of one hundred metrics each) for edge linearity. In an embodiment, each set of metrics is in the form of a list, wherein each entry of the list includes information identifying the position in the mark 312 (e.g., a raster-based index number) from which the second computing device 324 took the underlying measurement and a data value (e.g., a magnitude) derived from the
45 measurement itself.

50 **[0039]** The second computing device 324 then analyzes the metrics to identify those metrics that will be used to generate an electronic signature for the mark 312 (block 412), and generates the signature based on the analysis (block 414). The second computing device 324 identifies a subset of the highest-magnitude metrics of the signature (block 416), derives an HID block using location identifiers corresponding to the identified subset (block 418), creates an HID based on the HID block (block 420 of FIG. 4A), and stores the HID in association with the signature (block 422) in a media storage device 328 (whose possible implementations are the same as those described for the media storage device 112 of FIG. 1). The second computing device 324 repeats blocks 416 and 418 for each set of metrics of the signature (e.g., once for the set of measurements for pigmentation, once set of measurements for deviation from a best-
55

fit grid, once for the set of measurements for extraneous marks or voids, and once for each of the three separate sets of measurements for edge linearity). In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the first computing device 310 carries out one or more of blocks 402 through 420 and transmits the signature or the HID to the second computing device 324.

[0040] Continuing with FIG. 3, at some point in the chain of distribution from the packaging facility 300 to a point of distribution (e.g., a point of sale), a user 330 (e.g., a salesperson or law enforcement worker) handles an unverified physical object 332 ("unverified object 332") that has an unverified label 334 that carries a candidate mark 336. Indicia on the unverified object 332 or information encoded in the candidate mark 336 might suggest that the unverified object 332 originated from a legitimate source, such as the packaging facility 300 (or the company for which the packaging facility 300 is handling the original objects on the packaging line 306). In this scenario, the user 330 wishes to determine whether the unverified object 332 is counterfeit or otherwise illegitimate.

[0041] The user 330 launches an application on a third computing device 338 which, in FIG. 3, is depicted as a smartphone. The third computing device 338, under control of the application (and possibly in response to additional input from the user 330) captures an image of the candidate mark 336 (block 450 of FIG. 4B) (e.g., using a camera 514, depicted in FIG. 5). The third computing device 338 decodes the explicit data in the candidate mark 336 (block 452) (e.g., data in a bar code, which indicates the identity of a product to which the bar code is applied), and transmits the captured image to the second computing device 324 via the network 326. The second computing device 324 then uses the captured image to measure a characteristic of the candidate mark 336, resulting in one or more sets of metrics (block 454), resulting in one or more sets of metrics for each of the measured characteristics. The second computing device 324 then analyzes the metrics to identify those metrics that will be used to generate an electronic signature for the mark 336 (block 456), and generates the signature based on the analysis (block 458). The second computing device 324 may repeat blocks 454 and 456 for each characteristic to be measured for the mark, and even repeat these blocks multiple times for a single characteristic (yielding a "signature-worthy" set of metrics on each iteration). The second computing device 324 identifies a subset of the highest-magnitude metrics of the signature (block 460) and derives an HID block the set of metrics (of the signature) using location identifiers associated with the identified subset (block 462). The second computing device 324 may repeat blocks 454 and 456 for each set of metrics of the signature, yielding multiple HID blocks (in essence, one HID block for each set of metrics). In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the third computing device 338 carries out blocks 454 through 462 and transmits the signature or HID to the second computing device 324. The second computing device 324 then carries out the procedures described above with respect to FIG. 2B and FIG. 2C, which are reproduced in FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C. In other words, the second computing device 324 carries out blocks 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, and 478 of FIG. 4B and FIG. 4C in the same fashion that the second computing device 110 of FIG. 1 carried out blocks 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, and 272 of FIG. 2B and FIG. 2C.

[0042] In one implementation, one or more of the computing devices 108, 110, and 120 of FIG. 1 and one or more of the computing devices 310, 324, and 338 of FIG. 3 have the general architecture shown in FIG. 5. The device depicted in FIG. 5 includes logic circuitry 502, a primary memory 504 (e.g., volatile memory, random-access memory), a secondary memory 506 (e.g., non-volatile memory), user input devices 508 (e.g., a keyboard, mouse, or touchscreen), a display 510 (e.g., an organic, light-emitting diode display), and a network interface 512 (which may be wired or wireless). The memories 504 and 506 store instructions and data. Logic circuitry 502 executes the instructions and uses the data to carry out various procedures including, in some embodiments, the methods described herein (include, for example, those procedures that are said to be carried out by a computing device). Some of the computing devices may also include a camera 514 (e.g., the third computing device 338, particularly if it is implemented as a mobile device).

[0043] In an embodiment, a genuine mark (such as the genuine mark 312 of FIG. 3) is made up of a number of locations referred to herein as "subareas." The subareas may correspond to "cells" according to ISO/IEC 15415 and may be uniformly-sized. To help illustrate some of the concepts discussed herein, attention is directed to FIG. 6, which illustrates a mark 600 having a first subarea 650, a second subarea 652, a third subarea 654, and a fourth subarea 656. A characteristic of the first subarea 650 is that its average pigmentation deviates significantly (e.g., to a degree that exceeds a predetermined threshold) from other subareas. A characteristic of the second subarea 652 is that its offset from a best-fit grid 658 is significantly higher than that of other subareas. A characteristic of the third subarea 654 is that it includes significantly higher incidence of voids than other subareas. Finally, a characteristic of the fourth subarea 656 is that it includes an edge 660 whose linearity is significantly less than edges of other subareas.

[0044] To carry out the process of analyzing the metrics obtained from measuring characteristics of a mark (such as in block 412 of FIG. 4A and block 456 of FIG. 4B), a computing device (such as the second computing device 324) performs the following tasks. The computing device generates the best-fit grid 658. In doing so, the computing device identifies ideal locations for boundaries between the various subareas of the mark. The computing device selects subareas whose characteristic measurements are to be used for generating the signature for the mark. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device carries out this selection based on which subareas have characteristics whose measurements deviate the most (e.g., above a predetermined threshold) from a normal or optimal

measurement expected for that subarea. Examples of the kind of subareas that the computing device would select in this scenario include:

(1) Subareas whose average color, pigmentation, or intensity are closest to the global average threshold differentiating dark cells from light cells as defined by a 2D barcode standard-i.e., the "lightest" dark cells and the "darkest" light cells. The first subarea 650 falls within this category. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, if the computing device identifies a given subarea as having a deviant average pigmentation density, the computing device may need to reassess subareas for which the identified subarea was a nearest neighbor. When the computing device carries out such reassessment, the computing device may discount the identified subarea as a reference.

(2) Subareas whose position deviates the most (e.g., above a predetermined threshold) from an idealized location as defined by the best-fit grid 658. In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device determines whether a given subarea falls into this category by identifying the edges of the subarea, determining the positions of the edges, and comparing the positions of the edges to their expected positions, which are defined by the best-fit grid 658. In other embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device generates a histogram of the boundary region between two adjacent subareas of opposite polarity (e.g., dark/light or light/dark), with the sample region overlapping the same percentage of each subarea relative to the best-fit grid 658, and evaluates the deviation of the histogram from a 50/50 bimodal distribution. The second subarea 652 falls within this category.

(3) Subareas that contain extraneous markings or voids, either light or dark. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device determines whether a subarea falls within this category by generating a luminance histogram for the subarea and determining whether the distance between the outermost dominant modes of the histogram is sufficiently (e.g., above a pre-determined threshold) great. The third subarea 654 falls within this category.

(4) Subareas having one or more edges that have one or more of (a) a length that exceeds a pre-determined threshold, (b) continuity for a length that exceeds (or falls below) a predetermined threshold), and (c) a linearity that exceeds (or falls below) a predetermined threshold. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device determines whether a subarea falls within this category by calculating a pixel-wide luminance value over the length of one subarea, offset from the best-fit grid 658 by the length of half of a subarea, run perpendicular to the grid line bounding that edge in the best-fit grid 658. The fourth subarea 656 falls within this category.

[0045] After the computing device measures the characteristics of the mark (genuine or candidate), the computing device makes the measured characteristics of the mark available as an index-array associated list (associable by subarea (e.g., cell) position in the mark).

[0046] Turning to FIG. 7, in another example, assume that the mark being analyzed is a 1D linear barcode 700. Features that a computing device (such as the second computing device 324) may use to form an electronic signature include: variations 702 in the width of or spacing between bars; variations 704 in the average color, pigmentation or intensity; voids 706 in black bars (or black spots in white stripes); and irregularities 708 in the shape of the edges of the bars.

[0047] Turning to FIG. 8 and FIG. 9, the process that a computing device (such as the second computing device 324) carries out to identify a subset of the highest magnitude metrics of the electronic signature for a mark at block 416 of FIG. 4A and block 460 of FIG. 4B (and derive an HID from the location identifiers associated with the subset) will now be described. For each measured characteristic (and for each set of metrics for a characteristic in those cases where a characteristic is measured multiple times) the computing device takes the set of metrics that make up part of an electronic signature and sorts the set by value. In FIG. 8, for example, a first set 802 of metrics (depicted as a list) represents the pigmentation for various cells of a 2D barcode, with each cell having an associated index number. The data for each cell is unitless at this point, but when the computing device originally took the pigmentation measurement, it did so in terms of gray value. The first set 802 is just one of multiple sets of metrics that make up the electronic signature for the 2D barcode. The computing device sorts the first set 802 by the magnitude of the data value and extracts a subset 804 of index numbers corresponding to a subset 806 of the highest-magnitude data values. The computing device then makes the subset 804 of index values an HID block for the first set 802 of metrics.

[0048] In another example, in FIG. 9, a first set 902 of metrics corresponds to a first characteristic of the mark (e.g., the genuine mark 312 or the candidate mark 336), a second set 904 of metrics corresponds to a second characteristic of the mark, and a third set 906 of metrics (the "nth set" or final set) corresponds to a third characteristic of the mark. There may be any number of sets of metrics, however. Each member of each set of metrics in this example includes (1) an index value, which correlates with the raster position of the subarea of the mark from which a measurement of the characteristic was obtained, and (2) a data value, which is a magnitude that is either the measurement itself or is derived from the measurement (e.g., after some statistical processing and normalization). The computing device sorts each set of metrics by data value. For each set of metrics, the computing device extracts the index values corresponding to a highest-magnitude subset of the data values. In this example, each highest-magnitude subset is the top twenty-five

data values of a set of metrics. The computing device derives a first HID block 908 from the index values corresponding to the highest-magnitude subset of the first set 902 of metrics. The computing device similarly derives a second HID block 910 from the index values corresponding to the highest-magnitude subset of the second set 904 of metrics. The computing device continues this process until it has carried out this process for each of the sets of metrics (i.e., through the nth set 906 of metrics to derive a third or "nth" HID block 912), resulting in a set of HID blocks. The computing device forms the HID by aggregating the HID blocks. In this example, the HID blocks contain the extracted index values themselves.

[0049] Turning to FIG. 10, an example of how a computing device (e.g., the second computing device 324) compares an HID generated for a candidate mark to an HID of a genuine mark (e.g., as described in conjunction with blocks 464 and 466 in FIG. 4B) is shown. The computing device attempts to match index values that make up the respective HID blocks of the candidate mark and the genuine mark, with like sets of index values being matched against one another for an "apples to apples" comparison (e.g., the extracted subset of the index values for pigmentation of the candidate mark is compared to the extracted subset of the index values for pigmentation of the genuine mark). The computing device counts each match towards a match score. Thus, for example, the block 1002 of the genuine mark and the block 1004 of the candidate mark have a match score of 21, while the block 1006 of the candidate mark and the block 1008 of the genuine mark have a match score of 4.

[0050] Turning to FIG. 11, an example of how a computing device (e.g., the second computing device 324) compares an overall HID of a genuine mark with that of a candidate mark is described. The computing device takes each individual HID block of an HID value 1100 of a genuine signature and compares it to the corresponding block of an HID value 1102 of a candidate signature and assigns a match score (e.g., as described above with respect to FIG. 10). The computing device then combines each of the scores into an overall match score. If the overall match score meets or exceeds a predetermined threshold score, then the computing device deems the HIDs to be closely matched. For example, the computing device may use a predetermined threshold score of 120, meaning that if the score is 120 or more, then the computing device would deem the two HIDs to be closely matching. This threshold could be as low as zero. In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device disregards the minimum and simply take the "top <n>" HID scores (e.g., the top 10). In such a case, the computing device would consistently be performing a test on the top 10 best HID matches. This addresses the possibility of having an inaccurate HID cutoff and thereby generating a false negative through the filtering step (at the expense of unnecessary computations on actual non-genuine candidates). The computing device then retrieves the signature associated with the genuine HID value 1100. The computing device repeats this process until it has compared the candidate HID value 1102 with a number (perhaps all) of the HID values stored in a database of genuine mark signatures. The outcome of this process will be a subset of the whole set of genuine mark signatures, each of which the computing device can then compare (via a more "brute force" method) to the signature of the candidate mark.

[0051] According to various embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device compares one electronic signature (e.g., of a candidate mark) with another electronic signature (e.g., of a genuine mark) (e.g., at blocks 266 and 472) as follows. The computing device (e.g., the second computing device 324) array-index matches the raw sets of metrics of the two marks for each characteristic. The computing device also subjects each raw set of the genuine mark to normalized correlation to a like-order extracted metric set from a candidate mark. The computing device then uses the correlation results to arrive at a match/no match decision (genuine vs. counterfeit).

[0052] For example, the computing device compares the candidate signature with the genuine signature by comparing the autocorrelation series of the sorted metrics of the candidate mark with the autocorrelation series of the (stored) sorted genuine signature. For clarity, the well-known statistical operation:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sqrt{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \sqrt{n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2}}$$

is the common Normalized Correlation Equation, where r is the correlation result, n is the length of the metric data list, and x and y are the metrics data sets for the genuine mark and the candidate mark, respectively. When the computing device carries out the autocorrelation function, the data sets x and y are the same.

[0053] To produce the autocorrelation series, the computing device carries out the operation set forth in the Normalized Correlation Equation multiple times, each time offsetting the series x by one additional index position relative to the series y (remembering that y is a copy of x). As the offset progresses, the data set "wraps" back to the beginning as the last index in the y data series is exceeded due to the x index offset. According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device accomplishes this by doubling the y data and "sliding" the x data from offset 0 through offset n to generate the autocorrelation series.

[0054] In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, at block 212 in FIG. 2A and at block 422 in FIG.

4A, instead of storing the entire signature in the media storage device, the second computing device instead stores a set of polynomial coefficients that describe (to a predetermined order and precision) a best-fit curve matching the shape of the autocorrelation results. This is feasible because the second computing device carries out the process of generating the signature on sorted metrics data and, as a result, the autocorrelation series for the characteristic data (i.e., the metrics that help represent the artifacts within the genuine mark) is typically a simple polynomial curve.

[0055] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device (e.g., the second computing device 110 or second computing device 324) computes r_{xy} , where each term x_i is an artifact represented by its magnitude and location, and each term $y_j = x_{(i+j)}$, where j is the offset of the two datasets, for $j=0$ to $(n-1)$. Because the x_i are sorted by magnitude, and the magnitude is the most significant digits of x_i , there is a very strong correlation at or near $j=0$, falling off rapidly towards $j=n/2$. Because y is a copy of x , j and $n-j$ are interchangeable, the autocorrelation series forms a U-shaped curve, an example of which is shown in FIG. 12, which is necessarily symmetric about $j=0$ and $j=n/2$. Thus, the computing device need only calculate half of the curve, although in FIG. 12 the whole curve from $j=0$ to $j=n$ is shown for clarity.

[0056] In one implementation, a computing device (such as the second computing device 110 or second computing device 324) carries out block 266 of FIG. 2C or block 472 of FIG. 4C using the actual autocorrelation numbers, and then repeats the process on the candidate mark using the polynomial-modeled curve. In practice, it has been found that a 6th-order equation using six-byte floating-point values for the coefficients will tend to match the genuine signature data within a one percent curve fit error or "recognition fidelity." The resulting match scores that the computing device obtains may be within one percent of one another. This may be true of both the high match score (as would be expected if the candidate mark was genuine) and of a low match score (as would be expected if the candidate mark was not genuine).

[0057] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device that analyzes metrics of a mark for the purpose of generating an electronic signature (e.g., as set forth in block 412 of FIG. 4A, and block 456 of FIG. 4B) bounds and normalizes the metrics that it uses to generate the signature. For example, the computing device may express the polynomial coefficients to a fixed precision, express the autocorrelation data itself as values between -1 and +1, and use, as the sort order list, the array index location within the analyzed mark (genuine or candidate). If the mark being analyzed is a 2D data matrix, the array index may be a raster-ordered index of cell position within the mark, ordered from the conventional origin datum for the symbology being used. In one common type of 2D data matrix, the origin is the point where two solid bars bounding the left and bottom sides of the grid meet.

[0058] According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device compares (attempts to match) the genuine signature with the candidate signature (e.g., as set forth in block 266 of FIG. 2C or block 472 of FIG. 4C) as follows. The computing device reconstitutes the signatures using the stored polynomial coefficients, autocorrelates the metrics in each list (i.e., for each characteristic measured) to generate polynomial coefficients, and compares the two sets of polynomial coefficients (compares the two autocorrelation series). The computing device may carry out this comparison in a number of ways. For example, the computing device may attempt to correlate the autocorrelation series of the candidate mark against the (reconstituted) autocorrelation curve of the signature of the genuine mark. Alternatively, the computing device may construct a curve for each of the autocorrelation series (candidate and genuine) and performing a curve-fit error on the pair of curves. FIG. 12 and FIG. 13 illustrate this process. The degree of correlation between the two sets autocorrelated values for a given characteristic (or given set of metrics for a characteristic) becomes a match score for that characteristic or set of metrics. The computing device then determines whether the candidate mark is genuine or not basic on all of the match scores for the various characteristics.

[0059] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device that analyzes metrics of a mark for the purpose of generating an electronic signature (e.g., as set forth in block 412 of FIG. 4A, and block 456 of FIG. 4B) applies a power series analysis to the autocorrelation data for the candidate mark and to the autocorrelation data for the genuine mark. The computing device may apply such a power series analysis using a discrete Fourier transform ("DFT"):

$$X_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x_n \cdot e^{-i2\pi kn/N}$$

where X_k is the k^{th} frequency component, N is the length of the list of metrics, and x is the metrics data set. The computing device calculates the power series of the DFT, analyzes each frequency component (represented by a complex number in the DFT series) for magnitude, and discards the phase component. The resulting data describes the distribution of the metric data spectral energy, from low to high frequency, and it becomes the basis for further analysis. Examples of these power series are shown graphically in FIG. 14, FIG. 15, and FIG. 16.

[0060] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device that analyzes metrics of a mark for the purpose of generating an electronic signature (e.g., as set forth in block 412 of FIG. 4A, and block 456 of FIG.

4B) employs two frequency-domain analytics: Kurtosis and Distribution Bias. In this context, Distribution Bias refers to a measure of energy distribution around the center band frequency of the total spectrum. To carry out Kurtosis, the computing device may use the following equation:

$$kurtosis = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^N (Y_n - \bar{Y})^4}{N(N-1)s^4}$$

where $\bar{Y}$ is the mean of the power series magnitude data, s is the standard deviation of the magnitudes, and N is the number of analyzed discrete spectral frequencies.

[0061] To calculate the Distribution Bias in an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the second computing device uses the following equation:

$$Distribution\ Bias = \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\left(\frac{N}{2}\right)-1} x_n - \sum_{n=N/2}^N x_n}{\sum_{n=0}^N x_n}$$

where N is the number of analyzed discrete spectral frequencies.

[0062] When using frequency-domain analytics (e.g., using the DFT) in an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, a computing device considers the following criteria: The smooth polynomial curve of the signature of a genuine mark (arising from the by-magnitude sorting) yields recognizable characteristics in the spectral signature when analyzed in the frequency domain. A candidate mark, when the metrics data are extracted in the same order as those extracted from the genuine mark, will present a similar spectral energy distribution if the symbol is genuine. In other words, the genuine sort order "agrees" with the candidate's metric magnitudes. Disagreement in the sorted magnitudes, or other superimposed signals (such as photocopying artifacts), tend show up as high-frequency components that are otherwise absent in the genuine symbol spectra, thus providing an additional measure of mark authenticity. This addresses the possibility that a counterfeit autocorrelation series might still satisfy the minimum statistical match threshold of the genuine mark. The distribution characteristics of the DFT power series of such a signal will reveal the poor quality of the match via the high frequencies present in the small amplitude match errors of the candidate series. Such a condition could be indicative of a photocopy of a genuine mark. In particular, the computing device deems a high Kurtosis and a high Distribution Ratio to be present in the spectra of a genuine mark. In some embodiments, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device uses this power series distribution information in conjunction with the match score as a measure of confidence in the verification of a candidate mark.

[0063] Turning to FIG. 17, in an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, 2. a computing device generates an electronic signature for a mark (e.g., as set forth in block 208 of FIG. 2A, block 254 for FIG. 2B, block 414 of FIG. 4A, and block 458 of FIG. 4B) by encoding the signature as a string of bytes, which may be represented as American Standard Code for Information Interchange ("ASCII") characters, rather than as numeric magnitude data. This alternative format allows the computing device to use the signature data directly as an index for looking up the mark in a media storage device. In this embodiment, which is not covered by the claimed invention, rather than storing the location and magnitude of each signature metric for the genuine mark, the computing device stores the presence (or absence) of significant signature features and each of the evaluated locations within the genuine mark. For example, in the case of a 2D Data Matrix symbol that does not carry or encode a unique identifier or serial number, the computing device stores the signature data of the mark as a string of characters, each encoding the presence or absence of a feature exceeding the minimum magnitude threshold for each characteristic in a subarea, but not encoding further data about the magnitude or number of features in any one characteristic. In this example, each subarea in the mark 1700 of FIG. 17 has four bits of data, one bit for each of set of metrics, where a '1' indicates that the particular metric has a significant feature at that subarea. For example, 0000 (hexadecimal 0) may mean that none of the four tested characteristics are present to a degree greater than the threshold magnitude in that particular subarea. A value of 1111 (hexadecimal F) would mean that all four of the tested characteristics are present to a degree greater than the minimum in that particular subarea.

[0064] In the example of the mark 1700, the first six subareas are coded as follows. (1) A first subarea 1702 has no artifact for average luminance: it is satisfactorily black. It has no grid bias. It does have a large white void. It has no edge shape artifact: its edges are straight and even. The computing device thus codes it as 0010. (2) A second subarea 1704 has a void and an edge shape artifact. The computing device thus codes it as 0011. (3) A third subarea 1706 is noticeably gray rather than black, but has no other artifacts. The computing device thus codes it as 1000. (4) A fourth subarea 1708 has no artifacts. The computing device thus codes it as 0000. (5) A fifth subarea 1710 has a grid bias but no other artifacts. The computing device thus codes it as 0100. (6) A sixth module 1712 has no artifacts. The computing device thus codes it as 0000. Thus, the first six modules are coded as binary 001000111000000001000000, hexadecimal

238040, decimal 35-128-64, or ASCII #€ @. Using a 2D Data Matrix code as an example, with a typical symbol size of 22x22 subareas, the ASCII string portion containing the unique signature data would be 242 characters in length, assuming the data is packed two modules per character (byte). The computing device stores the signature strings of genuine marks in a database, flat file, text document or any other construct appropriate for storing populations of distinct character strings.

[0065] According to an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the process by which a computing device (e.g., the second computing device 324) tests a candidate mark to determine whether the mark is genuine in an ASCII-implemented embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, is as follows:

(1) The computing device analyzes the candidate mark and extracts its ASCII string.

(2) The computing device performs a search query via a database program using the ASCII string.

(3) The computing device (under the control of the database program) subjects signatures stored in a media storage device to a test for an exact match of the complete candidate search string. If the computing device does not find an exact string match, the computing device may attempt to locate an approximate match, either by searching for substrings or by a "fuzzy match" search on the whole strings.

(4) Where the search returns a match to one reference string of at least a first, minimum confidence match threshold, the computing device deems the genuine mark and candidate mark to be the same. In other words, the computing device identifies the candidate mark to be genuine. If, on the other hand, the search returns no string with a percentage match above a second, lower threshold, the computing device rejects the candidate mark as counterfeit or invalid.

(5) Where the search returns one reference string with a percentage match between the first and second thresholds, the computing device may deem the result to be indeterminate. Where the search returns two or more reference strings with a percentage match above the second threshold, the computing device may deem the result to be indeterminate. Alternatively, the computing device may conduct a further analysis to match the candidate mark's string with one of the other stored reference strings.

(6) When the result is indeterminate, the computing device may indicate (e.g., on a user interface or by transmitting a message to the third computing device 240) indicating that that the result is indeterminate. The computing device may prompt the user to submit another image of the candidate mark for testing. Instead, or in addition, the computing device may employ a retry method for encoding the individual features in the captured image of the candidate mark. The computing device may apply the retry method to any subarea whose signature data in the candidate mark is close to the magnitude minimum threshold for that metric. If the mark being tested uses an error correction mechanism, the retry method may be applied to any subarea or part of the candidate mark that the error correction mechanism indicates as possibly damaged or altered. Instead, or in addition, the computing device may deemphasize any signature data with a magnitude that is close to that minimum magnitude threshold, for example, by searching with its presence bit asserted (set to 1) and then again with the bit un-asserted (set to 0), or by substituting a "wild-card" character. Alternatively, the computing device may recompute the percentage match query by underweighting or ignoring those bits representing features that are close to the threshold.

Low Variability Scenario

[0066] The embodiments described above, which are not covered by the claimed invention, in conjunction with FIGS. 4A-4C and FIGS. 8-16 are particularly effective with respect to "high variability" print technologies (e.g., thermal transfer or inkjet) where outlier artifacts of sufficiently discernable magnitude are readily available to act as repeatable HID locations. However, other print technologies may not exhibit the same type of overt variations. This can be seen in FIG. 18, which shows plots of two waveforms (signals). A first waveform 1802 has been extracted from a set of ordered pairs of metrics and index locations from a mark printed using a thermal transfer printing process. The set of metrics (on the y axis) are, in this example, expressed as a variation from the mean value of the whole waveform (the mean value being set as zero on the y axis). The x axis includes index values sorted from lowest to highest. A second waveform 1804 has been extracted from a set of ordered pairs of metrics and index locations from a mark printed using a flexographic printing process. It can be seen that the first waveform 1802 exhibits higher variability than the second waveform 1804 (note the differences in amplitude and overall variability within the respective data series).

[0067] Referring to the thermal transfer data (first waveform 1802), the multiple high-amplitude peaks could be used to compose an HID (in the manner described above) for non-serialized lookup (database lookup). The flexographic data (second waveform 1804) shows a much less differentiable number series with few discernable 'outlier' peaks. Because

the flexographic data exhibits low variability, in an embodiment, the computing device (one or more of the computing devices 108, 110, and 120 of FIG. 1 or one or more of the computing devices 310, 324, and 338 of FIG. 3) may construct the HID using other aspects of the metric signature data that do not rely on the presence of high magnitude, outlier data values. Various techniques for using such other aspects will now be described.

[0068] According to an embodiment, the computing device filters the waveform, resulting in a filtered waveform. Examples of possible filters include a smoothing process such as a moving average, a time-domain convolution, a Fourier series operation, a spatial bandpass filter, and a low pass filter. In an example shown in FIG. 19, the computing device has subjected the second waveform 1804 to a moving average, which has the effect of smoothing the data series into a slowly varying waveform. FIG. 19 shows the second waveform 1804 prior to being filtered (1904a) and after being filtered (a moving average, in this case) (1904b). To calculate the moving average in an embodiment, the computing device takes two or more data points from the set of metrics, adds them together, divides their sum by the total number of data points added, replaces the first data point with the average, and repeating this process with each successive data point until the end of the set of metrics is reached.

[0069] In some embodiments, the computing device filters the waveform in a way that allows information "spread." For example, applying a spatial filter before the window average allows the data within each window to include some of the information contained in the neighboring windows. In other words, the computing device incorporates information from adjacent window(s) within the averaged data points in a particular window.

[0070] The computing device then extracts attributes of the filtered waveform, such as the position of zero crossings, peak-to-peak distances, integration or differentiation of the data, etc. Any or all of these techniques may be used as the basis for constructing an HID. In an embodiment, the computing device divides the filtered waveform into sections or 'bands,' as shown in FIG. 20 (nine bands in this example) and calculates the local average of the waveform in each band. FIG. 20 shows the band average value as superimposed on the signature data as rectangles. In some embodiments, the computing device extracts attributes of the unfiltered waveforms (i.e., does not carry out the filtering process).

[0071] The computing device normalizes these band averages and composes a binary representation of the data (illustrated in FIG. 21A). The binary string represents the local average as being above or below the overall mean of the band averages. This binary string now becomes the HID block for this particular metric. The computing device composes the remainder of the HID blocks similarly for each remaining metric.

[0072] In an embodiment, when using this technique, the computing device evaluates the stored HID of the genuine mark against the HID of incoming candidates (e.g., block 464 of FIG. 4B) in a manner different from that described above with respect to the high-variability scenario. For example, instead of fuzzy logic searching, the computing device may use Boolean operations for computing the HID match score. In one implementation, the computing device applies a bitwise inverted exclusive OR is applied against the original and incoming candidate bit patterns. As an example, using the original HID block composed FIG. 21A, the computing device could evaluate an incoming candidate as follows:

Genuine (Block 1):	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Candidate (Block 1):	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
NOT(XOR) Result:	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

[0073] The "agreeing" bits, represented by the Boolean TRUE result (1) are then summed by the computing device (e.g., to compute a Hamming distance). This sum becomes the HID score for that block. As before, the computing device carries out this process for all blocks in all original HID records against the HID of the candidate mark. Once this is complete, the computing device evaluates the resulting culled list of original electronic signatures against the full candidate (e.g., cell phone submitted) electronic signature as previously described. If any of the electronic signatures from the culled list yield a result of "genuine" for the candidate electronic signature data, then the computing device reports the verification result as such. If none of the culled list yields a "genuine" result, then the computing device reports (e.g., to the user via a user interface-locally or by transmitting a message to the remote device (e.g., cell phone)) the verification result as "counterfeit."

[0074] According to an embodiment, instead of representing each band of a waveform as a binary value (as described in conjunction with FIGS. 20 and 21A), the computing device retains some of the amplitude information during filtering. As shown in FIG. 21B, the computing device may, for example, use the actual band average values to compose the HID. Then, rather than using Hamming distance as the similarity measure (to determine whether the HIDs closely match), the computing device uses covariance or numerical correlation to assess the match score of incoming candidate HIDs. By varying the width and number of the averaging windows, the computing device can raise or lower the HID resolution as needed, with more and/or narrower windows yielding an HID of higher discriminative power (but also being larger and requiring more memory to store), and wider and/or fewer windows having lower storage needs (due to the greater reduction of data) but with proportionally lower discriminative power.

[0075] To illustrate the reduction in data (and, consequently search speed and storage required) by using one or more

of the techniques discussed, assume that the raw waveform (e.g., 1802) has 700 data points. Each is a floating point number of 32 bits which is over 22 kB. In the Hamming/binary example of FIG. 21A, the computing device would reduce this down to 9 bits. This represents a dimensional reduction from 700 32-bit data points to nine 1-bit data points. In the example of FIG. 21B, where the computing device keeps the amplitude information (actual band average value), the dimensional reduction would be to $32 \times 9 = 288$ bytes. Thus, the dimensional reduction in that example would be from 700 32-bit points to nine 32-bit points.

[0076] Turning to FIG. 22, a flow diagram of a process carried out by a computing device according to an embodiment is shown. The initial process flow for this embodiment is the same as blocks 402-414 of FIG. 4A (for generating an electronic signature for a genuine mark) and blocks 450-456 of FIG. 4B (for generating an electronic signature for a candidate mark), with the difference being in how the hash identifier is generated. However, instead of block 416 or block 450, the process moves to block 2202 of FIG. 22, at which the computing device extracts a waveform from the metrics. For example, the computing device analyzes the metrics as a set of ordered pairs (metric versus identifier (e.g., index value) of location in the mark where metric was obtained) and analyzes those ordered as a waveform. At block 2204, the computing device filters the waveform. At block 2206, the computing device extracts attributes of the filtered waveform. The computing device repeats blocks 1802 through 1806 for each set of metrics (e.g., first set of metrics, second set of metrics, third set of metrics, etc.), each extracted waveform (e.g., first waveform, second waveform, third waveform, etc.), and each filtered waveform (e.g., first filtered waveform, second filtered waveform, third filtered waveform, etc.) At block 2208, the computing device forms a hash identifier from the extracted attributes (of the one or more filtered waveforms). The process then moves to block 422 (of FIG. 4A) or block 464 (of FIG. 4B).

Creating a Weight

[0077] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device employs a procedure for selecting or preferentially weighting metrics extracted from certain regions of the mark over metrics from non-preferred regions of the mark. This accounts for the fact that, in the low-variability scenario, some regions of a mark will carry more useable signature features for constructing a reliable HID than other areas. This weighting may be done in a variety of ways, including time domain signal amplitude analysis, frequency domain energy analysis, and other methods. In short, the computing device uses different sets of rules for weighting the metrics depending on, for example, whether the region being analyzed exhibits high energy or not.

[0078] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device uses a measure of the total signal energy as derived from a Fourier power series of the metrics data to establish a 'weighting score' for each available signature feature metrics data set. The computing device calculates the total signal energy by summing the individual spectral energies across the power series, where the energy of each spectral component is calculated as the square root of the sum of the squares of the real and imaginary parts of the frequency domain number.

[0079] FIG. 23 shows an example waveform of a set of "high energy" metrics data (variance of the metrics from a baseline or mean versus the location identifier (e.g., index value). FIG. 24 shows a Fourier Power series of the "high energy" metrics data of FIG. 23. The metrics data of FIG. 23 would receive a high weighting score and be preferentially used as the source data for an HID block.

[0080] FIG. 25 shows an example waveform of a set of "low energy" metrics data. FIG. 26 shows a Fourier Power series of the "low energy" metrics data of FIG. 25. The metrics data of FIG. 25 would receive a low weighting score and would not be used as the source data for an HID block.

Calculating the weighting score:

[0081] In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, to calculate the weighting score, the computing device sums the amplitudes of each band in the particular power series it is analyzing. Once the computing device has a weighting score for each metrics data set, it then sorts by these scores in descending order and selects the highest scoring (highest signal energy) metrics data sets for use in construction of the HID for that mark.

Creating a Mask

[0082] In an embodiment, the computing device uses the methods described above when operating on UPC linear barcodes. In this case, 52 HID blocks are available, there being two per "bar" in the symbol (one metric data series extracted from the leading edge of each bar and one from the trailing edge, excluding the left and right guard bars). The computing device can, for example, choose to use the metrics with the top five highest 'signature energies' to perform the HID block operations.

[0083] In an embodiment, when creating the HID key for an original UPC barcode the computing device stores all 52 signature metrics data sets along with the HID derived from it. Assuming an HID block length of 10 bits, the computing

device will end up with an HID with a total length of 520 bits.

[0084] For efficient processing, the computing device may employ a weighting scheme compatible with the bitwise operations used in the HID comparison method described above. In an embodiment, not covered by the claimed invention, the computing device constructs a mask that has Boolean TRUE values at the bit locations corresponding to HID blocks of high/preferred weighting, and Boolean FALSE at all other bit locations. At this point, a simple bitwise AND operation with the mask is all that is needed to calculate an HID similarity measure between two HIDs using only the blocks with the highest energy signal (and therefore the best discriminative power).

[0085] As a simplified example, consider a case where the computing device has constructed HIDs of 8 blocks, each with 10 bits per block, yielding 80 bit HIDs. Further, the computing device will be, in this example, using only the top 5 highest energy HID blocks for comparing an HID (A) of the signature of an original (genuine) mark to an HID (B) of a candidate mark. FIGS. 27 and 28 depict the process and illustrate an example bit count result (F) for both a well-matching candidate HID (FIG. 27) and a poorly matching candidate HID (FIG. 28).

Claims

1. A computer-implemented method for determining whether a mark is genuine, the method comprising:

- (a) receiving a captured image of a genuine mark;
- (b) measuring, using the captured image, a characteristic of the genuine mark at a plurality of locations within the genuine mark, resulting in a set of metrics for the characteristic, wherein the plurality of locations have a plurality of associated location identifiers;
- (c) generating, using the set of metrics, an electronic signature for the genuine mark;
- (d) extracting a waveform from the set of metrics, wherein the waveform is extracted from a set of ordered pairs, wherein a pair is formed by a metric versus identifier of location in the mark where the metric was obtained, and the set of metrics is ordered according to the location identifiers;
- (e) dividing the waveform into a plurality of sections along a location identifier axis;
- (f) for each section of the plurality of sections,

determining a mean value of the waveform within the section;
assigning a numerical value using the mean value,

resulting in a set of numerical values;

- (g) forming a hash identifier for the genuine mark from the set of numerical values;
- (h) storing the hash identifier in a database in association with the electronic signature of the genuine mark, wherein the database

includes a plurality of electronic signatures of genuine marks and a plurality of hash identifiers, each electronic signature being associated with its own hash identifier, and is maintained on one or more media storage devices;

- (i) receiving a request to determine whether a candidate mark is genuine; and
- (j) comparing a hash identifier of the candidate mark with one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database in order to locate at least one possibly-matching electronic signature of a genuine mark, wherein the hash identifier of the candidate mark is formed using the steps (b) - (g) for a captured image of the candidate mark.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising filtering the waveform, wherein dividing the waveform comprises dividing the filtered waveform into the plurality of sections.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein

filtering the waveform comprises smoothing the waveform, and
dividing the waveform comprises dividing the smoothed waveform into the plurality of sections.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein smoothing the waveform comprises applying, to the set of metrics, a moving average over the plurality of locations.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the numerical value is a binary value and comparing a hash identifier of the candidate

mark with one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database comprises calculating a Hamming distance between the hash identifier of the candidate mark and the one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database.

5 **6.** The method of claim 1, further comprising:

10 determining, by comparing the hash identifier of the candidate mark with one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database, whether the hash identifier of the candidate mark closely matches one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database;
 if the hash identifier of the candidate mark is determined to closely match one or more of the plurality of hash identifiers in the database, then

15 retrieving, from a media storage device, the electronic signature associated with the closely-matching hash identifier of the database, wherein the retrieved electronic signature contains data regarding an artifact of the genuine mark; and
 determining, by comparing the electronic signature of the candidate mark with the retrieved electronic signature of the genuine mark, whether the candidate mark is genuine;
 if the candidate mark is determined to be genuine, then indicating that the candidate mark is genuine.

20 **7.** The method of claim 1, wherein assigning a numerical value comprises assigning the numerical value according to whether the mean value exceeds a mean value of the metrics of the waveform.

25 **8.** The method of claim 1, wherein assigning a numerical value comprises assigning the mean value of the metrics within the section.

30 **9.** The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of location identifiers comprises a plurality of index values.

35 **10.** The method of claim 1, further comprising:

 measuring, using the captured image, a second characteristic of the genuine mark at the plurality of locations, resulting in a second set of metrics,
 wherein generating the electronic signature comprises generating the electronic signature using the first and second set of metrics;
 extracting a second waveform from the second set of metrics, wherein the waveform is extracted from a set of ordered pairs, wherein a pair is formed by a second metric versus identifier of location in the mark where the second metric was obtained, and the set of metrics is ordered according to the location identifiers;
 dividing the second waveform into a plurality of sections along the location identifier axis; and
 to each section of the plurality of sections of the second waveform, assigning numerical value using a mean value determined from the waveform within the section, resulting in a second set of numerical values,
 wherein forming the hash identifier for the genuine mark comprises forming the hash identifier from the first and second set of numerical values.

40 **11.** The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the characteristic of the genuine mark comprises measuring an average pigmentation.

45 **12.** The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the characteristic of the genuine mark using the captured image comprises measuring a deviation in a position from a best-fit grid.

50 **13.** The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the characteristic of the genuine mark using the captured image comprises measuring linearities.

55 **14.** The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the characteristic of the genuine mark comprises taking measurements of average gray values.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein measuring the characteristic of the genuine comprises taking measurements of non-linearities.

Patentansprüche

1. Computerimplementiertes Verfahren zum Bestimmen, ob eine Markierung echt ist, wobei das Verfahren umfasst:

- (a) Empfangen eines aufgezeichneten Bildes einer echten Markierung;
- (b) unter Verwenden des aufgezeichneten Bildes, Messen eines Merkmals der echten Markierung an einer Vielzahl von Lagen innerhalb der echten Markierung, was in einem Satz von Maßen für das Merkmal resultiert, wobei die Vielzahl von Lagen eine Vielzahl assoziierter Lagekennungen aufweist;
- (c) unter Verwenden des Satzes von Maßen, Erzeugen einer elektronischen Signatur für die echte Markierung;
- (d) Extrahieren einer Wellenform aus dem Satz von Maßen, wobei die Wellenform aus einem Satz geordneter Paare extrahiert wird, wobei ein Paar von einem Maß zu Kennung einer Lage in der Markierung, wo das Maß erhalten wurde, gebildet wird, und der Satz von Maßen gemäß den Lagekennungen geordnet wird;
- (e) Teilen der Wellenform in eine Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten entlang einer Lagekennungsachse;
- (f) für jeden Teilabschnitt der Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten,

Bestimmen eines Mittelwerts der Wellenform innerhalb des Teilabschnitts;
Zuweisen eines Zahlenwerts unter Verwenden des Mittelwerts,

was in einem Satz von Zahlenwerten resultiert;

- (g) Bilden einer Hash-Kennung für die echte Markierung aus dem Satz von Zahlenwerten;
 - (h) Speichern der Hash-Kennung in einer Datenbank in Assoziation mit der elektronischen Signatur der echten Markierung,
- wobei die Datenbank

eine Vielzahl elektronischer Signaturen echter Markierungen und eine Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen beinhaltet, wobei jede elektronische Signatur mit ihrer eigenen Hash-Kennung assoziiert ist, und auf einer oder mehreren Medienspeichervorrichtungen geführt wird;

- (i) Empfangen einer Anforderung, um zu bestimmen, ob eine Kandidatenmarkierung echt ist; und
- (j) Vergleichen einer Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung mit einer oder mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen in der Datenbank, um mindestens eine möglicherweise übereinstimmende elektronische Signatur einer echten Markierung zu orten, wobei die Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarke unter Verwenden der Schritte (b) bis (g) für ein aufgezeichnetes Bild der Kandidatenmarkierung gebildet wird.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das weiter das Filtern der Wellenform umfasst, wobei das Teilen der Wellenform das Teilen der gefilterten Wellenform in die Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten umfasst.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, wobei

das Filtern der Wellenform das Glätten der Wellenform umfasst, und
das Teilen der Wellenform das Teilen der geglätteten Wellenform in die Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten umfasst.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, wobei das Glätten der Wellenform das Anwenden, an den Satz von Maßen, eines gleitenden Mittelwerts über die Vielzahl von Lagen umfasst.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Zahlenwert ein binärer Wert ist und das Vergleichen einer Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung mit einer oder mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen in der Datenbank das Berechnen eines Hamming-Abstands zwischen der Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung und der einen oder den mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen in der Datenbank umfasst.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das weiter umfasst:

durch Vergleichen der Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung mit einer oder mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen in der Datenbank, Bestimmen, ob die Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung mit einer oder mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Markierungen in der Datenbank nahe übereinstimmt;
falls bestimmt wird, dass die Hash-Kennung der Kandidatenmarkierung mit einer oder mehreren der Vielzahl von Hash-Kennungen in der Datenbank nahe übereinstimmt, dann

Abrufen, aus einer Medienspeichervorrichtung, der elektronischen Signatur, die mit der nahe übereinstimmenden Hash-Kennung der Datenbank assoziiert ist, wobei die abgerufene elektronische Signatur Daten enthält, die ein Artefakt der echten Markierung betreffen; und
 durch Vergleichen der elektronischen Signatur der Kandidatenmarkierung mit der abgerufenen elektronischen Signatur der echten Markierung, Bestimmen, ob die Kandidatenmarkierung echt ist;
 falls die Kandidatenmarkierung als echt bestimmt wird, dann Angeben, dass die Kandidatenmarkierung echt ist.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Zuweisen eines Zahlenwertes das Zuweisen des Zahlenwertes je nachdem umfasst, ob der Mittelwert einen Mittelwert der Maße der Wellenform überschreitet.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Zuweisen eines Zahlenwertes das Zuweisen des Mittelwerts der Maße innerhalb des Teilabschnitts umfasst.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Vielzahl von Lagekennungen eine Vielzahl von Indexwerten umfasst.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, das weiter umfasst:

Messen, unter Verwenden des aufgezeichneten Bildes, eines zweiten Merkmals der echten Markierung an der Vielzahl von Lagen, was in einem zweiten Satz von Maßen resultiert, wobei das Erzeugen der elektronischen Signatur das Erzeugen der elektronischen Signatur unter Verwenden des ersten und des zweiten Satzes von Maßen umfasst;
 Extrahieren einer zweiten Wellenform aus dem zweiten Satz von Maßen, wobei die Wellenform aus einem Satz geordneter Paare extrahiert wird, wobei ein Paar von einem zweiten Maß zu Kennung einer Lage in der Markierung, wo das Maß erhalten wurde, gebildet wird, und der Satz von Maßen gemäß den Lagekennungen geordnet wird;
 Teilen der zweiten Wellenform in eine Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten entlang der Lagekennungsachse; und
 Zuweisen, zu jedem Teilabschnitt der Vielzahl von Teilabschnitten der zweiten Wellenform, eines Zahlenwertes unter Verwenden eines Mittelwerts, der aus der Wellenform innerhalb des Teilabschnitts bestimmt wird, was in einem zweiten Satz von Zahlenwerten resultiert, wobei das Bilden der Hash-Kennung für die echte Marke das Bilden der Hash-Kennung aus dem ersten und dem zweiten Satz von Zahlenwerten umfasst.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Messen des Merkmals der echten Markierung das Messen einer mittleren Pigmentierung umfasst.

12. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Messen des Merkmals der echten Markierung unter Verwenden des aufgezeichneten Bildes das Messen einer Abweichung einer Position von einem Best-Fit-Raster umfasst.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Messen des Merkmals der echten Markierung unter Verwenden des aufgezeichneten Bildes das Messen von Linearitäten umfasst.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Messen des Merkmals der echten Markierung das Vornehmen von Messungen mittlerer Grauwerte umfasst.

15. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Messen des Merkmals der echten Markierung das Vornehmen von Messungen von Nichtlinearitäten umfasst.

Revendications

1. Procédé mis en œuvre par ordinateur pour déterminer si une marque est authentique, le procédé comprenant :

(a) la réception d'une image capturée d'une marque authentique ;
 (b) la mesure, en utilisant l'image capturée, d'une caractéristique de la marque authentique au niveau d'une pluralité d'emplacements au sein de la marque authentique, ayant pour résultat un ensemble de métriques pour la caractéristique,
 dans lequel la pluralité d'emplacements présentent une pluralité d'identifiants d'emplacement associés ;

(c) la génération, en utilisant l'ensemble de métriques, d'une signature électronique pour la marque authentique ;
 (d) l'extraction d'une forme d'onde à partir de l'ensemble de métriques, dans laquelle la forme d'onde est extraite à partir d'un ensemble de paires ordonnées, dans laquelle une paire est formée par une métrique versus l'identifiant d'emplacement dans la marque où la métrique a été obtenue, et l'ensemble de métriques est ordonné en fonction des identifiants d'emplacement ;
 (e) la division de la forme d'onde en une pluralité de sections le long d'un axe d'identifiants d'emplacement ;
 (f) pour chaque section de la pluralité de sections,

la détermination d'une valeur moyenne de la forme d'onde au sein de la section ;
 l'attribution d'une valeur numérique en utilisant la valeur moyenne,

ayant pour résultat un ensemble de valeurs numériques ;

(g) la formation d'un identifiant de hachage pour la marque authentique à partir de l'ensemble de valeurs numériques ;

(h) le stockage de l'identifiant de hachage dans une base de données en association avec la signature électronique de la marque authentique, dans lequel la base de données

inclut une pluralité de signatures électroniques de marques authentiques et une pluralité d'identifiants de hachage, chaque signature électronique étant associée à son propre identifiant de hachage, et est maintenue sur un ou plusieurs dispositifs de stockage multimédia ;

(i) la réception d'une requête pour déterminer si une marque candidate est authentique ; et

(j) la comparaison d'un identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate avec un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données afin de localiser au moins une signature électronique possiblement correspondante d'une marque authentique, dans laquelle l'identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate est formé en utilisant les étapes (b) - (g) pour une image capturée de la marque candidate.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un filtrage de la forme d'onde, dans lequel la division de la forme d'onde comprend une division de la forme d'onde filtrée en la pluralité de sections.

3. Procédé selon la revendication 2, dans lequel

le filtrage de la forme d'onde comprend un lissage de la forme d'onde, et
 la division de la forme d'onde comprend une division de la forme d'onde lissée en la pluralité de sections.

4. Procédé selon la revendication 3, dans lequel le lissage de la forme d'onde comprend une application, à l'ensemble de métriques, d'une moyenne mobile sur la pluralité d'emplacements.

5. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la valeur numérique est une valeur binaire et la comparaison d'un identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate avec un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données comprend un calcul d'une distance de Hamming entre l'identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate et l'un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

la détermination, en comparant l'identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate avec un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données, de si l'identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate correspond étroitement à un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données ;
 si l'identifiant de hachage de la marque candidate est déterminé comme correspondant étroitement à un ou plusieurs de la pluralité d'identifiants de hachage dans la base de données, alors

la récupération, à partir d'un dispositif de stockage multimédia, de la signature électronique associée à l'identifiant de hachage de la base de données qui correspond étroitement, dans laquelle la signature électronique récupérée contient des données concernant un artéfact de la marque authentique ; et
 la détermination, en comparant la signature électronique de la marque candidate avec la signature électronique récupérée de la marque authentique, de si la marque candidate est authentique ;
 si la marque candidate est déterminée comme étant authentique, alors une indication que la marque can-

didate est authentique.

7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'attribution d'une valeur numérique comprend une attribution de la valeur numérique selon que la valeur moyenne excède ou non une valeur moyenne des métriques de la forme d'onde.

8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'attribution d'une valeur numérique comprend une attribution de la valeur moyenne des métriques au sein de la section.

9. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la pluralité d'identifiants d'emplacement comprend une pluralité de valeurs d'index.

10. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre :

la mesure, en utilisant l'image capturée, d'une seconde caractéristique de la marque authentique au niveau de la pluralité d'emplacements, ayant pour résultat un second ensemble de métriques, dans lequel la génération de la signature électronique comprend une génération de la signature électronique en utilisant les premier et second ensembles de métriques ;

l'extraction d'une seconde forme d'onde à partir du second ensemble de métriques, dans laquelle la forme d'onde est extraite à partir d'un ensemble de paires ordonnées, dans laquelle une paire est formée par une seconde métrique versus l'identifiant d'emplacement dans la marque où la seconde métrique a été obtenue, et l'ensemble de métriques est ordonné en fonction des identifiants d'emplacement ;

la division de la seconde forme d'onde en une pluralité de sections le long de l'axe d'identifiants d'emplacement ; et

l'attribution d'une valeur numérique à chaque section de la pluralité de sections de la seconde forme d'onde, en utilisant une valeur moyenne déterminée à partir de la forme d'onde au sein de la section, ayant pour résultat un second ensemble de valeurs numériques, dans lequel la formation de l'identifiant de hachage pour la marque authentique comprend une formation de l'identifiant de hachage à partir des premier et second ensembles de valeurs numériques.

11. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la mesure de la caractéristique de la marque authentique comprend une mesure d'une pigmentation moyenne.

12. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la mesure de la caractéristique de la marque authentique en utilisant l'image capturée comprend une mesure d'un écart dans une position à partir d'une grille d'ajustement optimal.

13. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la mesure de la caractéristique de la marque authentique en utilisant l'image capturée comprend une mesure de linéarités.

14. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la mesure de la caractéristique de la marque authentique comprend une prise de mesures de valeurs de gris moyennes.

15. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la mesure de la caractéristique de la marque authentique comprend une prise de mesures de non-linéarités.

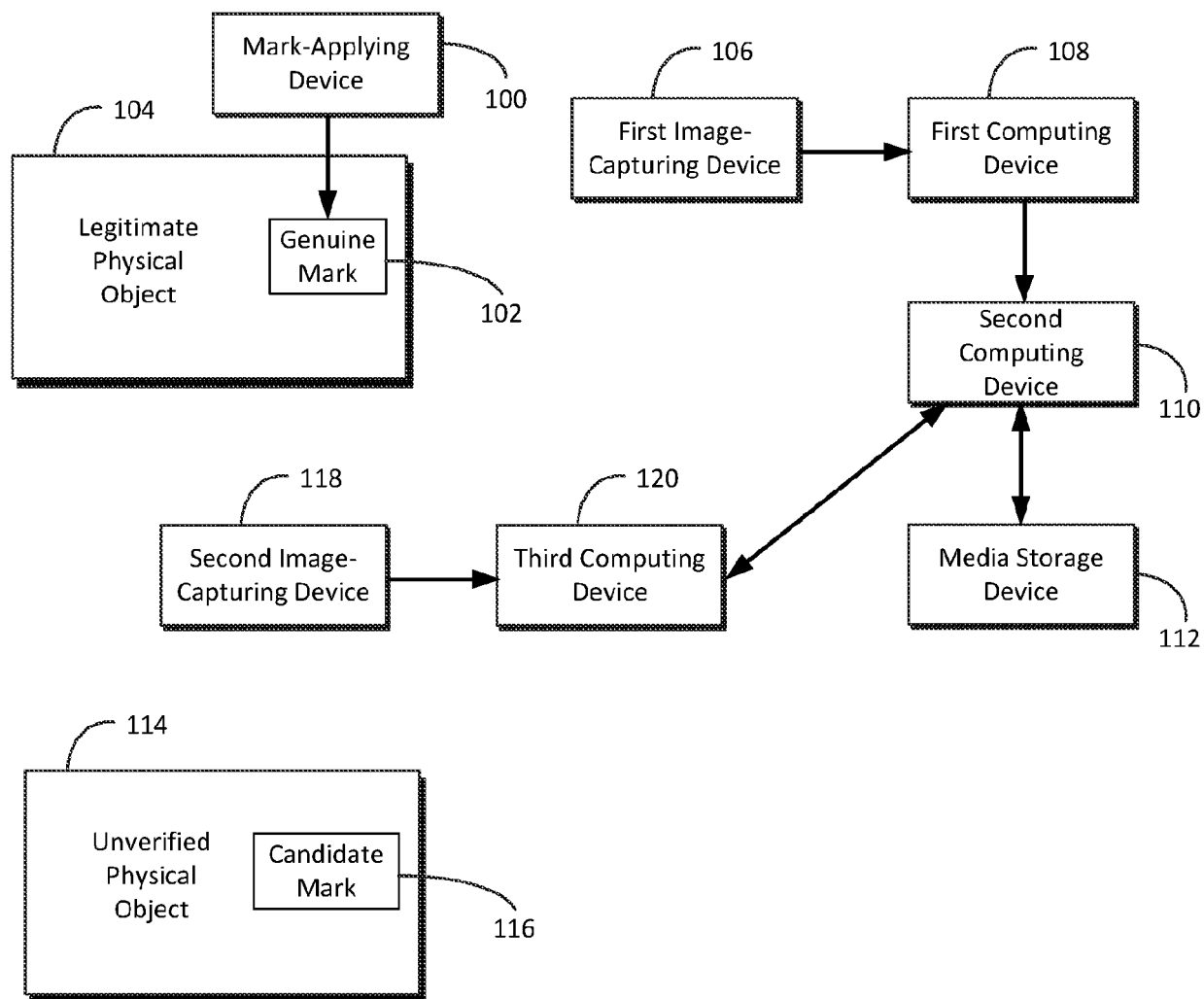


FIG. 1

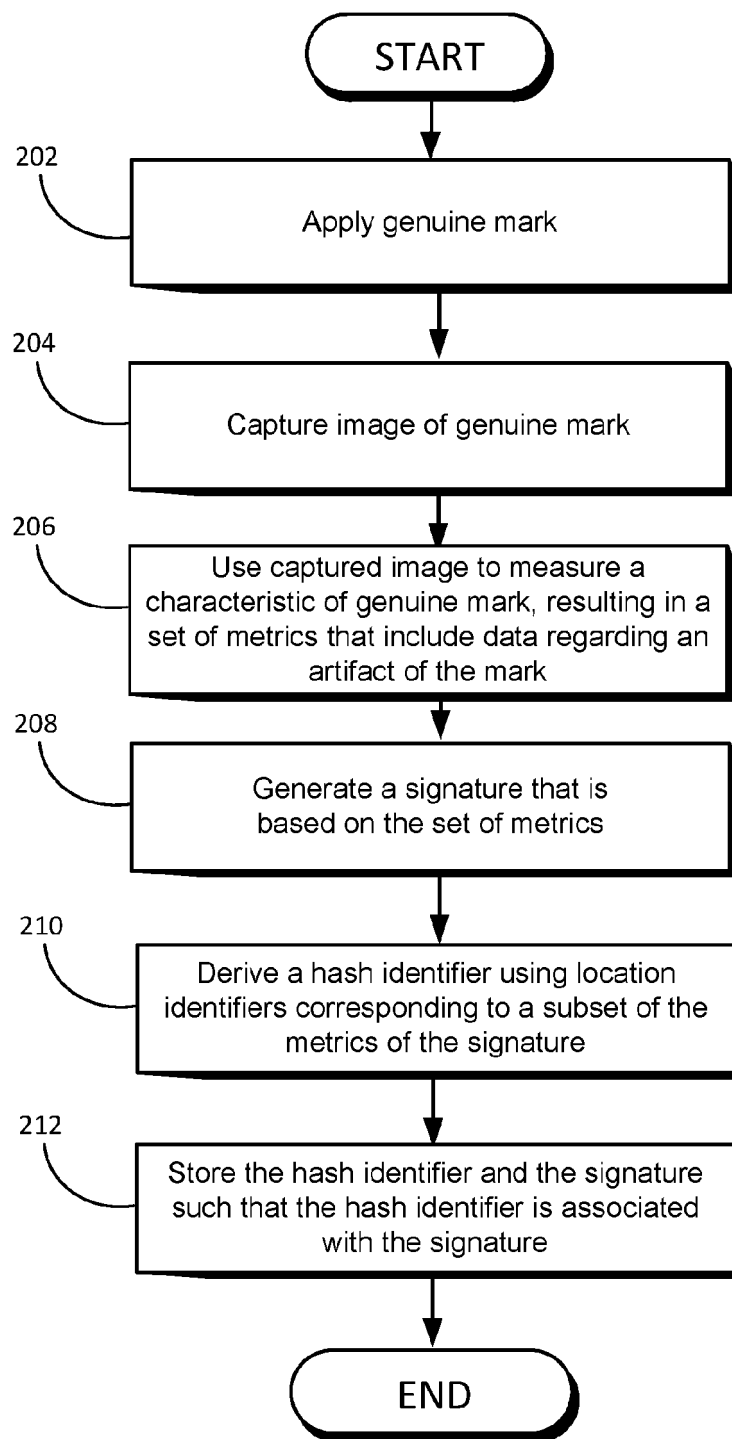


FIG. 2A

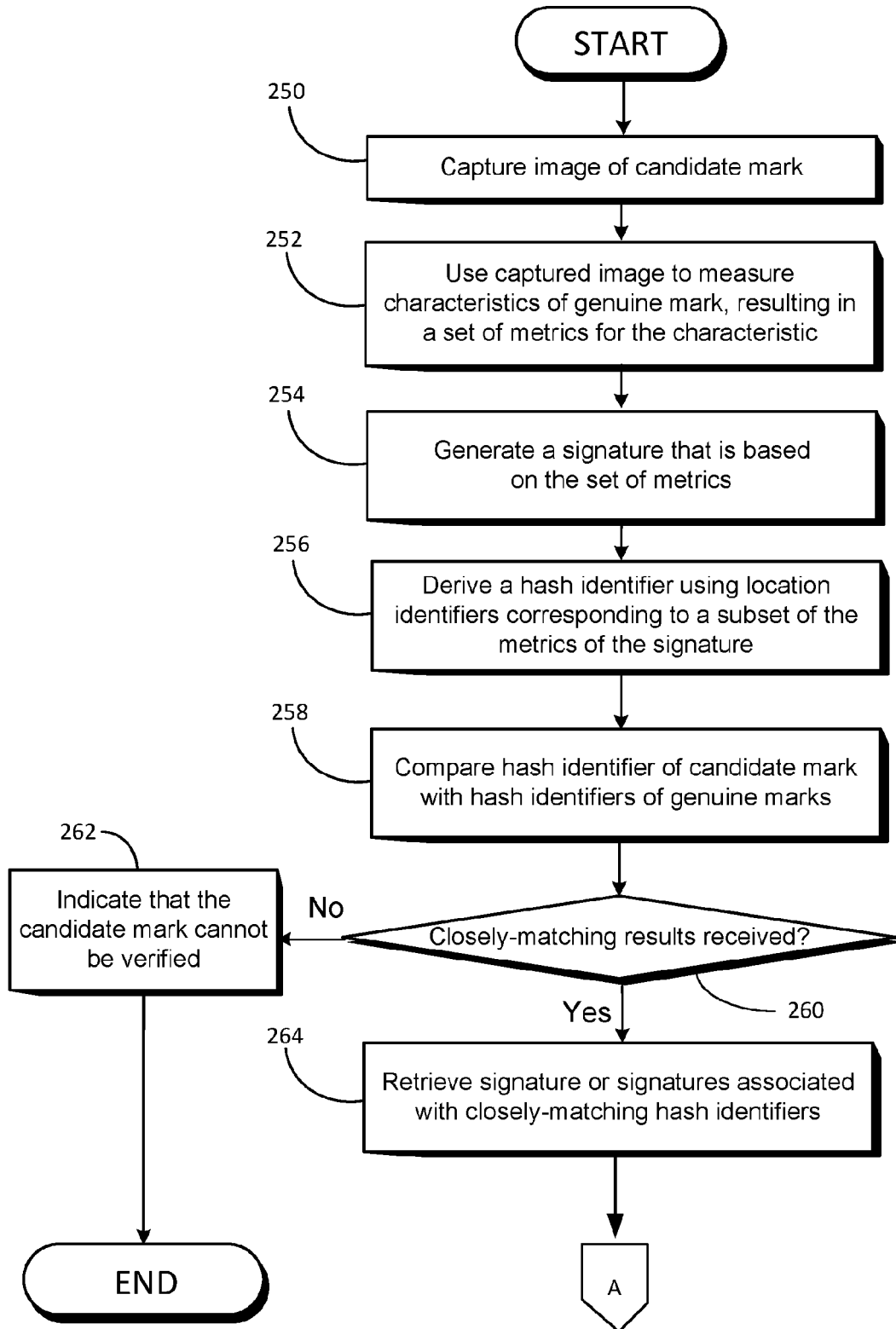


FIG. 2B

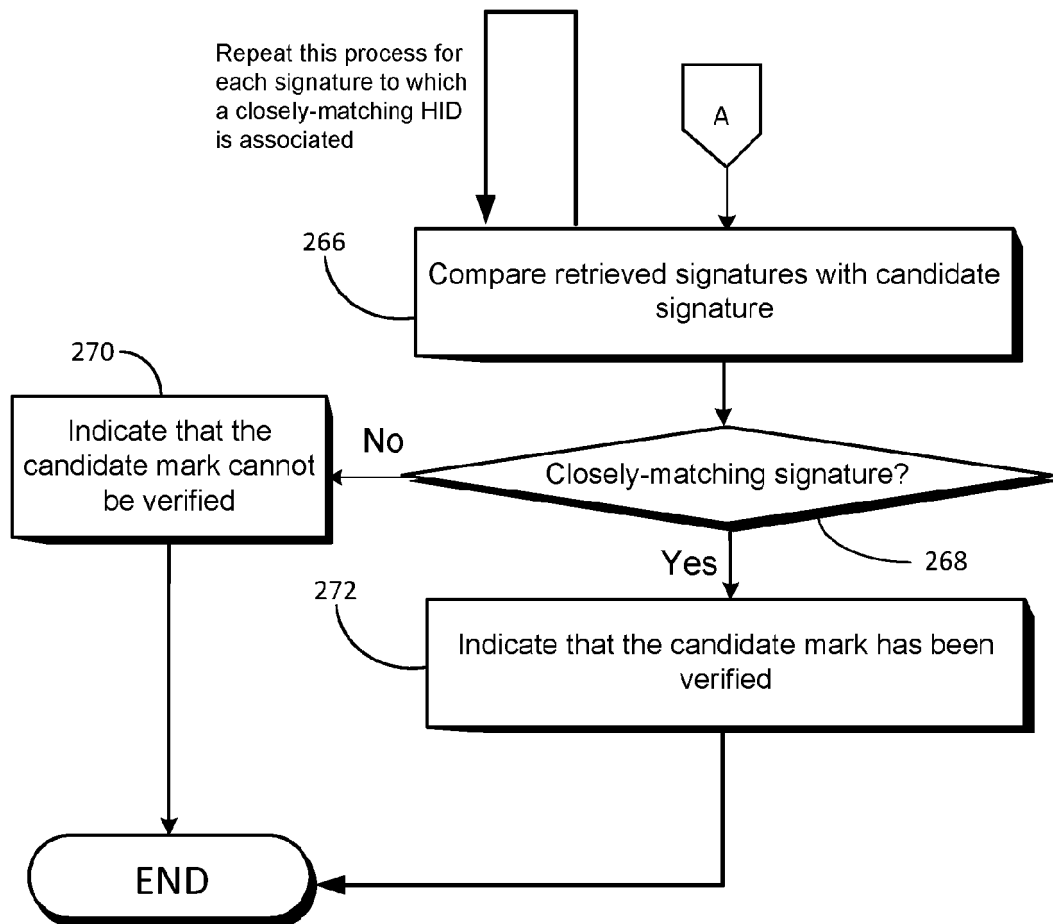


FIG. 2C

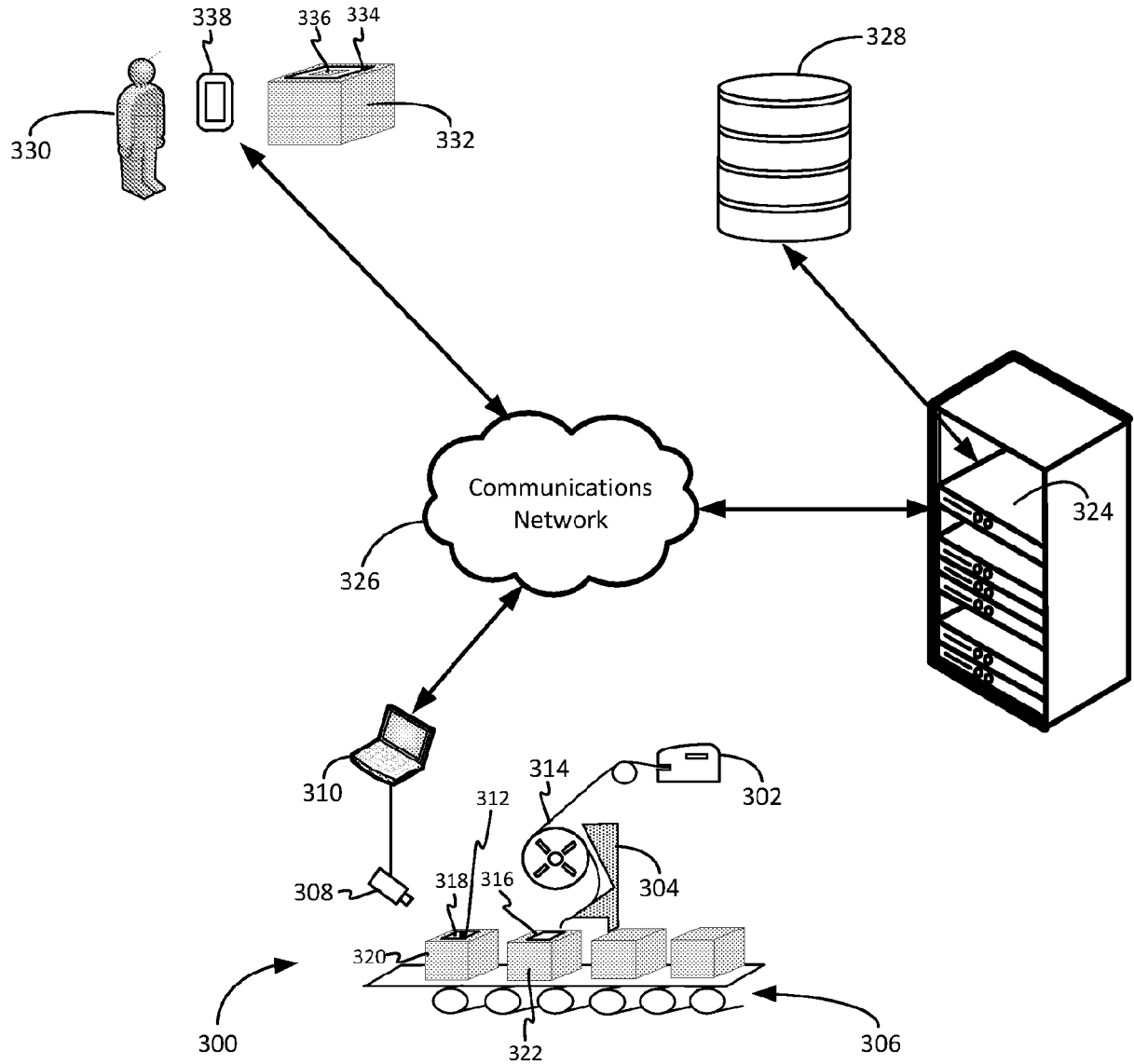


FIG. 3

FIG. 4A

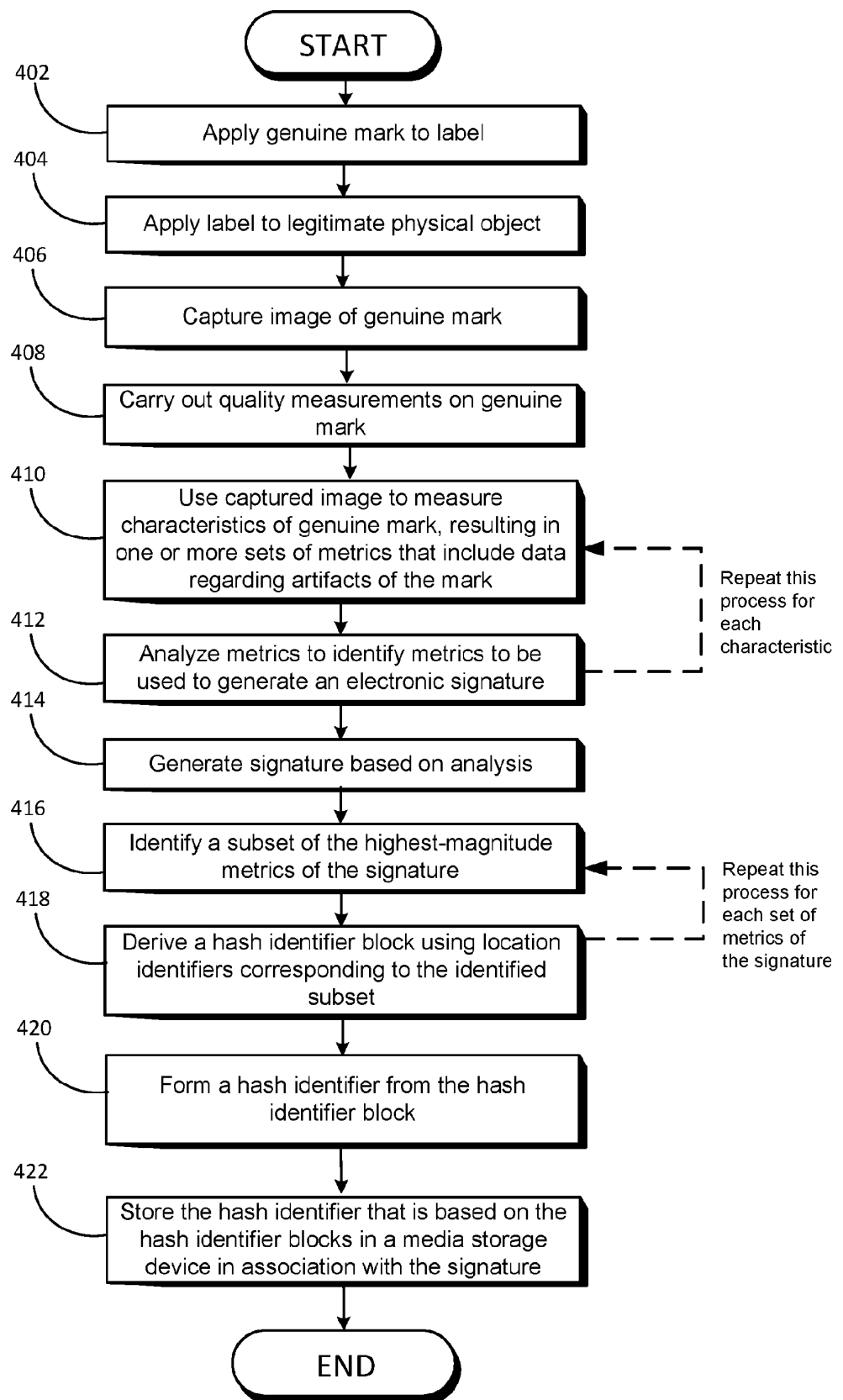
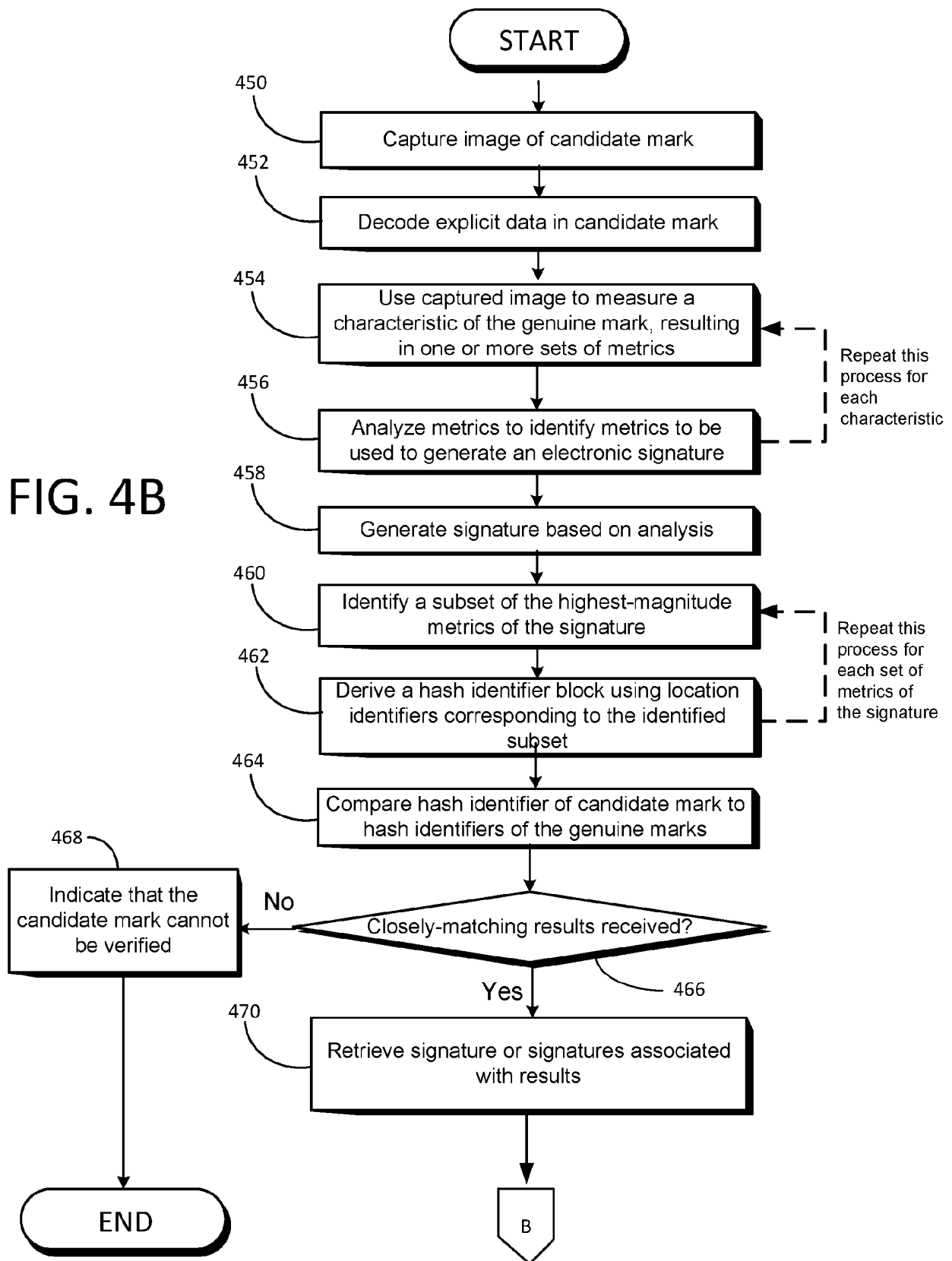


FIG. 4B



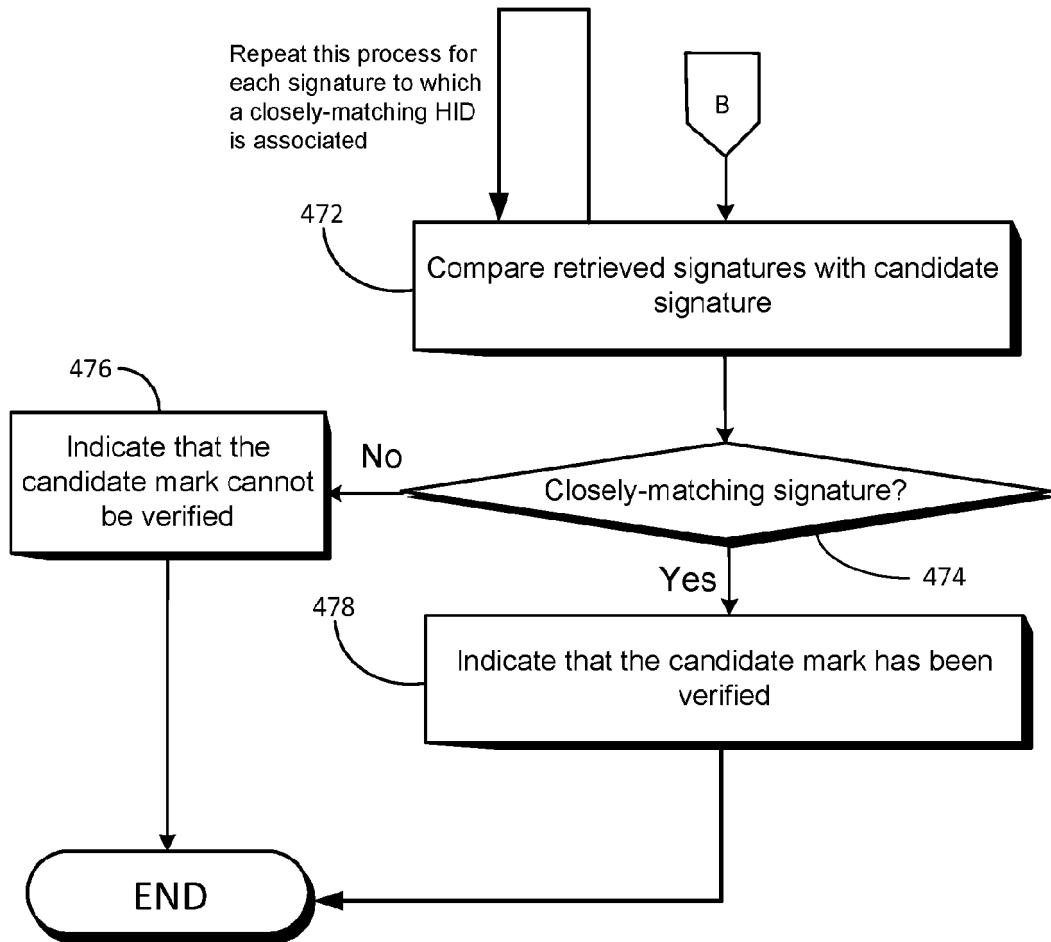


FIG. 4C

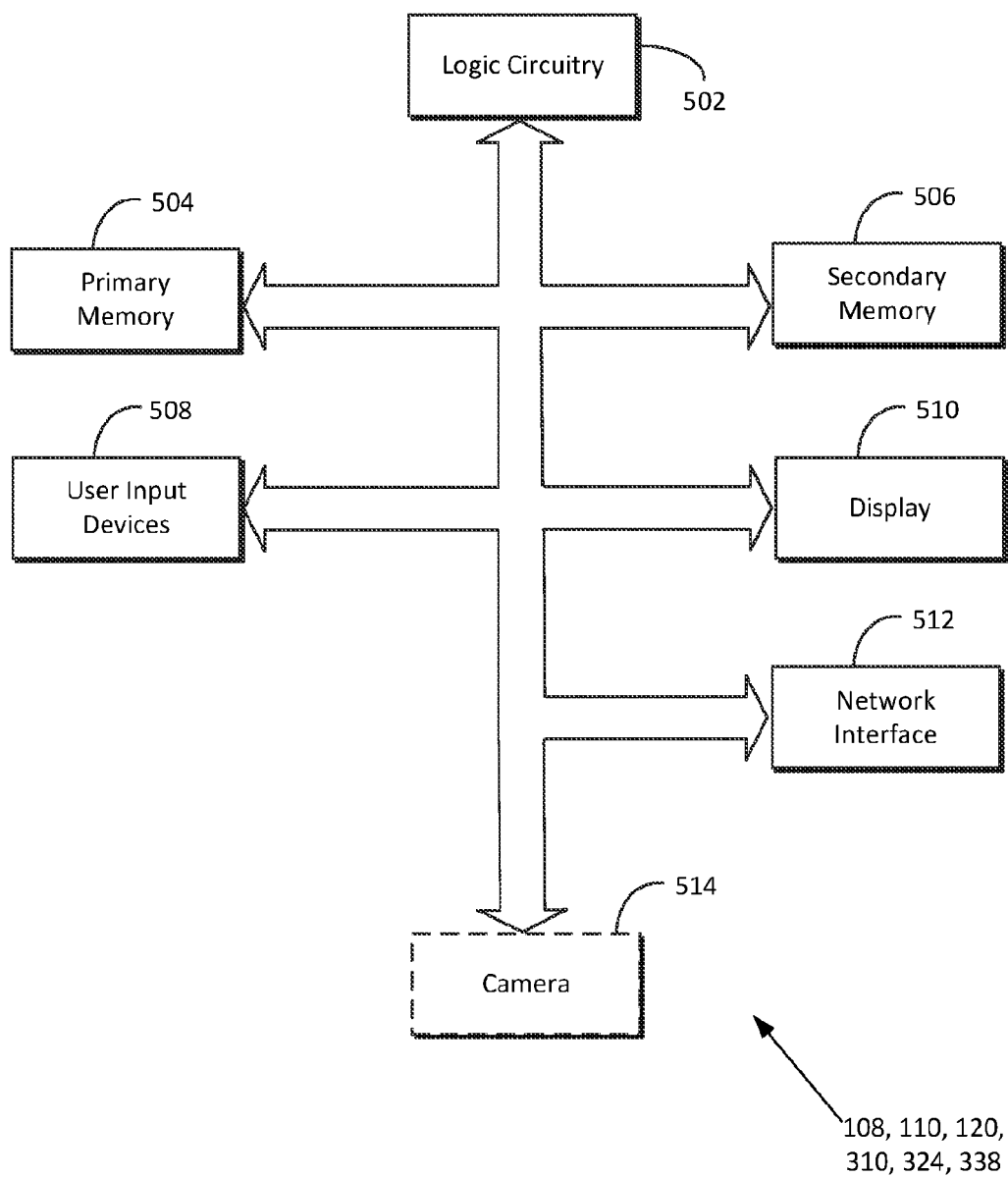


FIG. 5

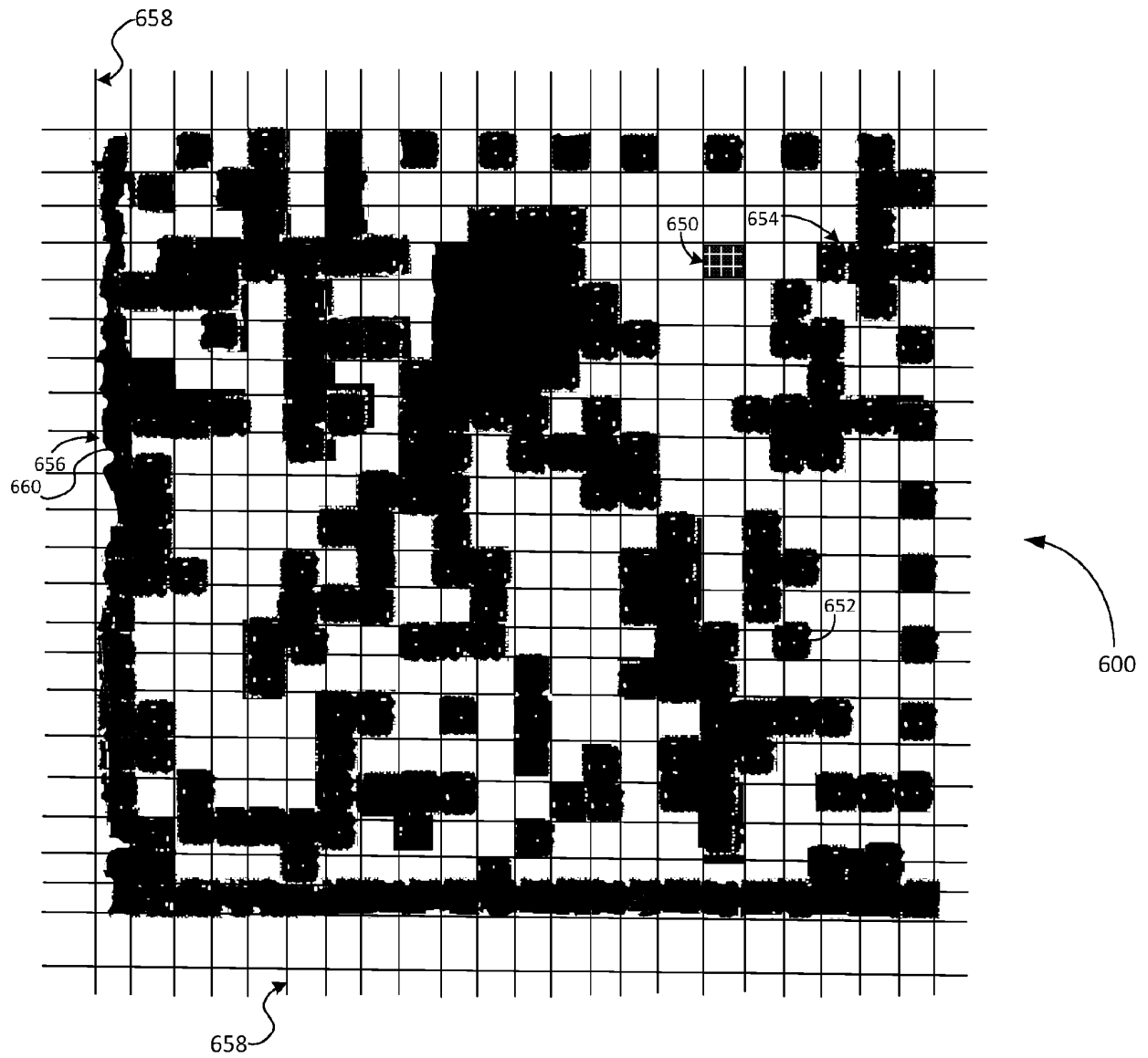


FIG. 6

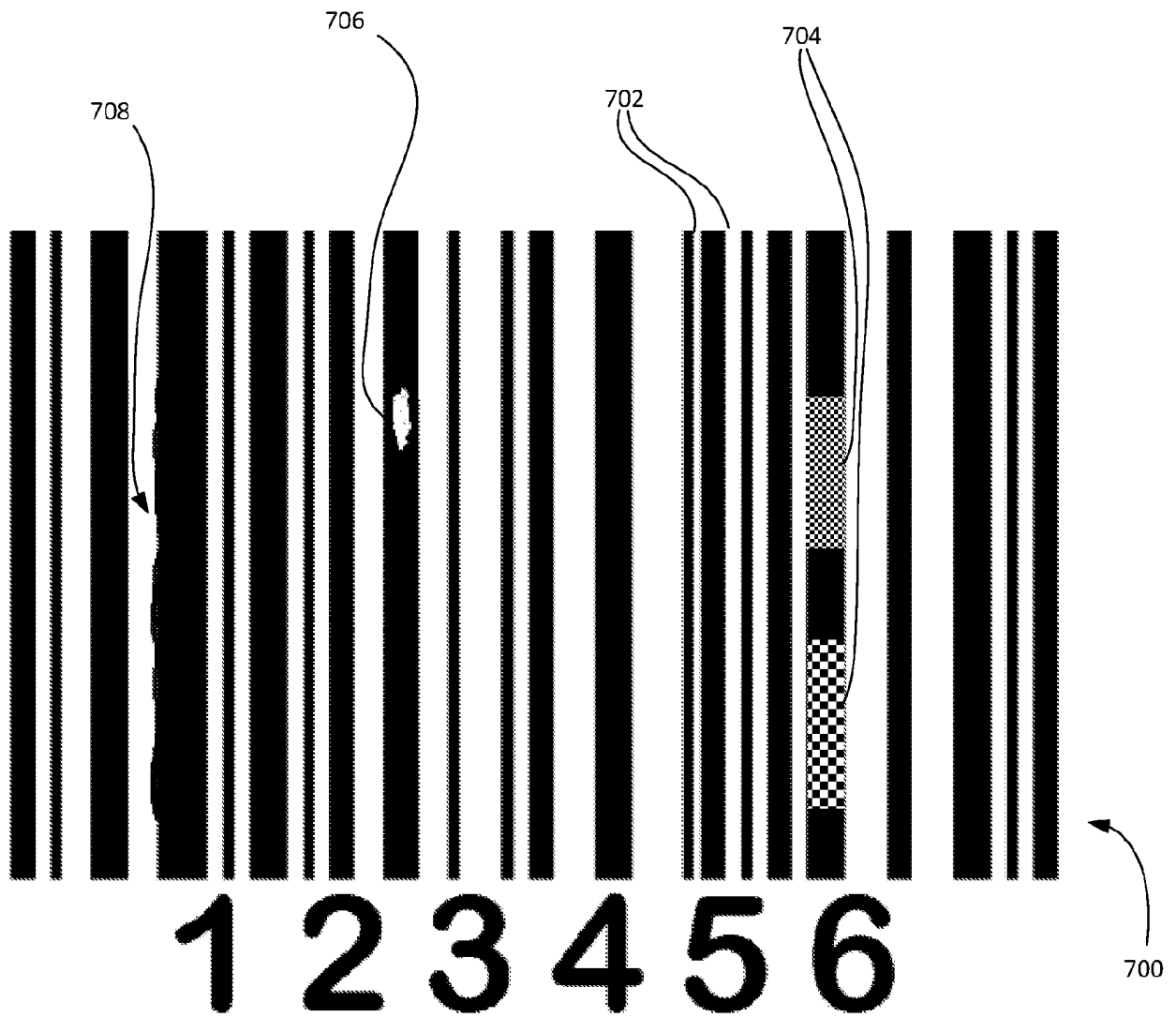


FIG. 7

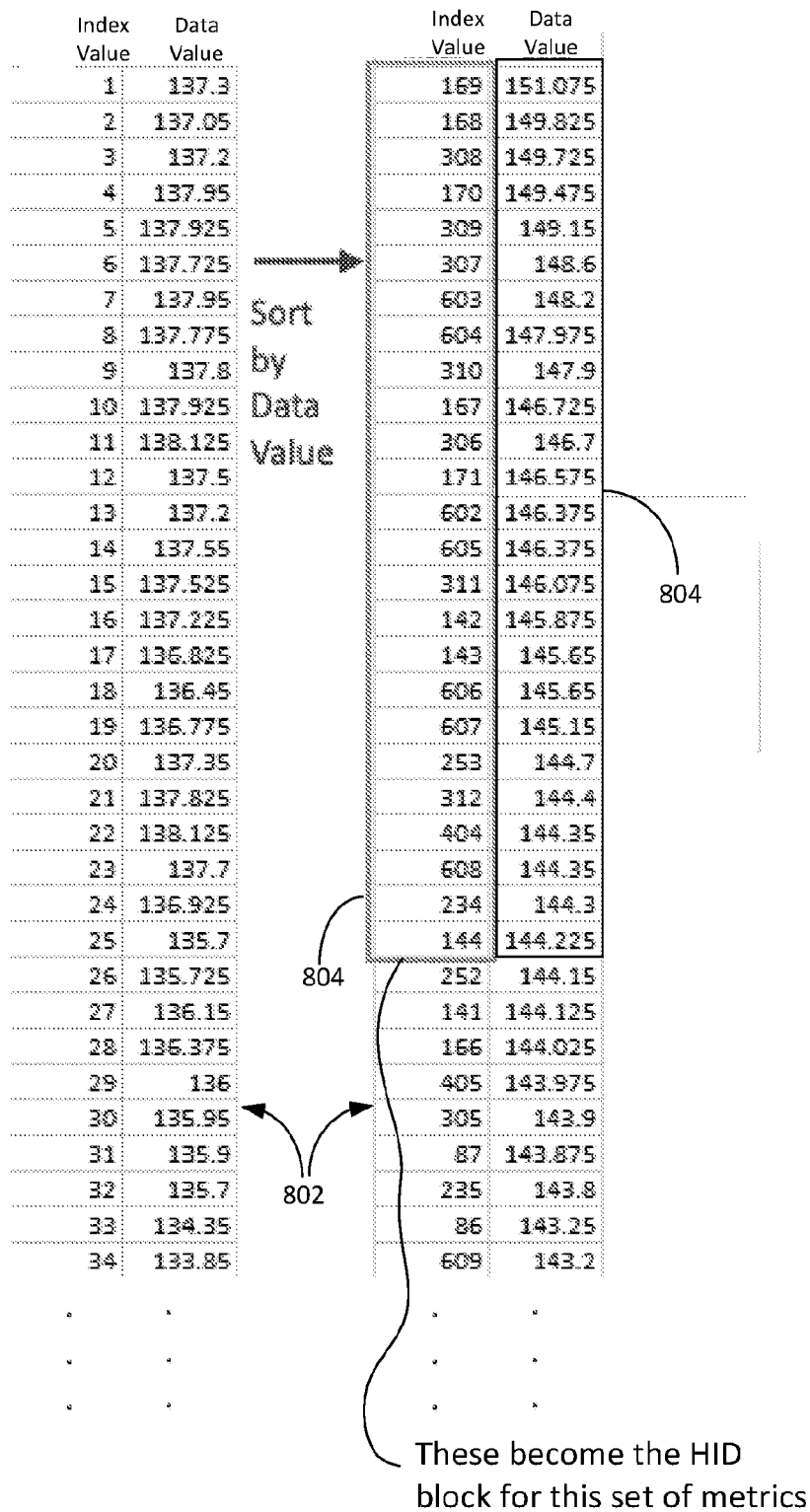


FIG. 8

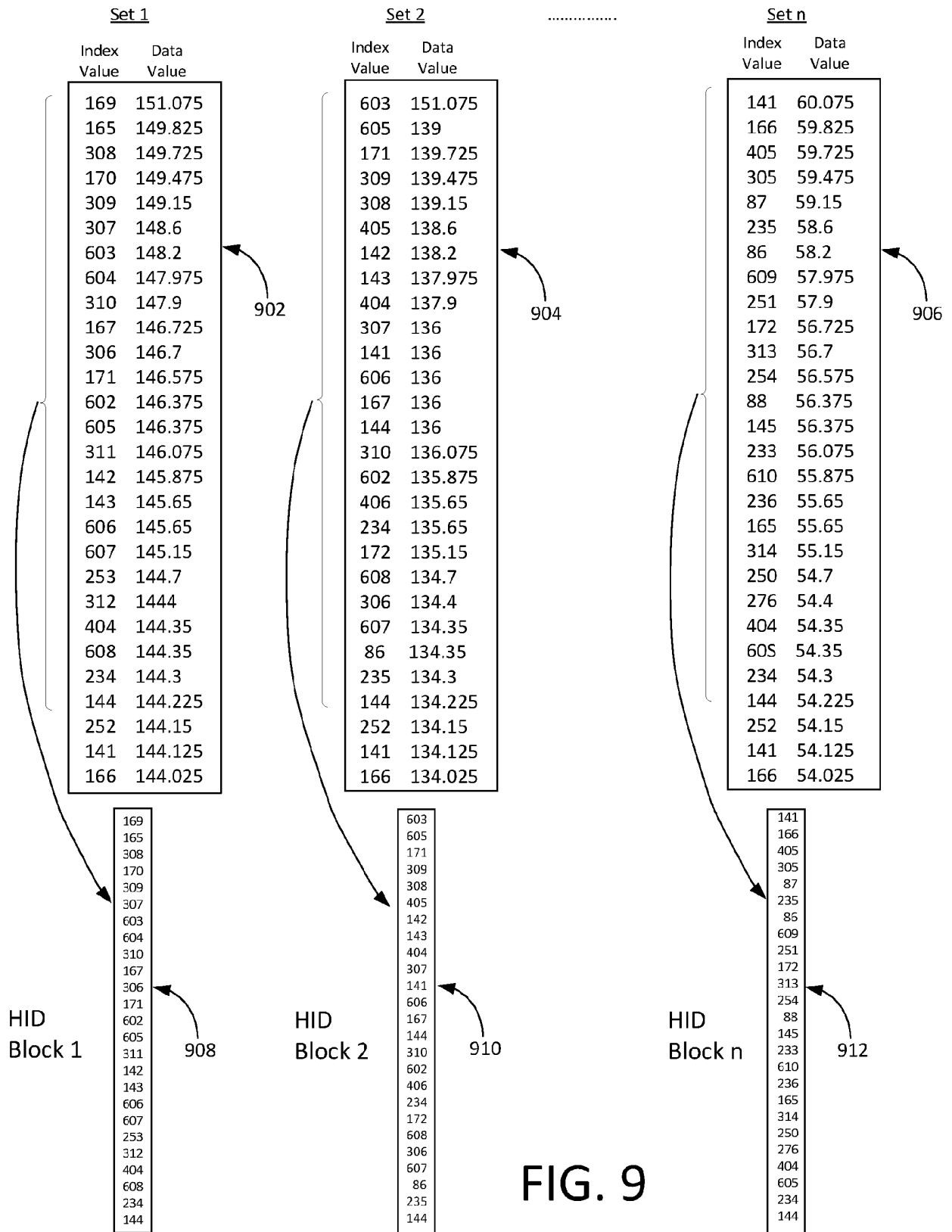


FIG. 9

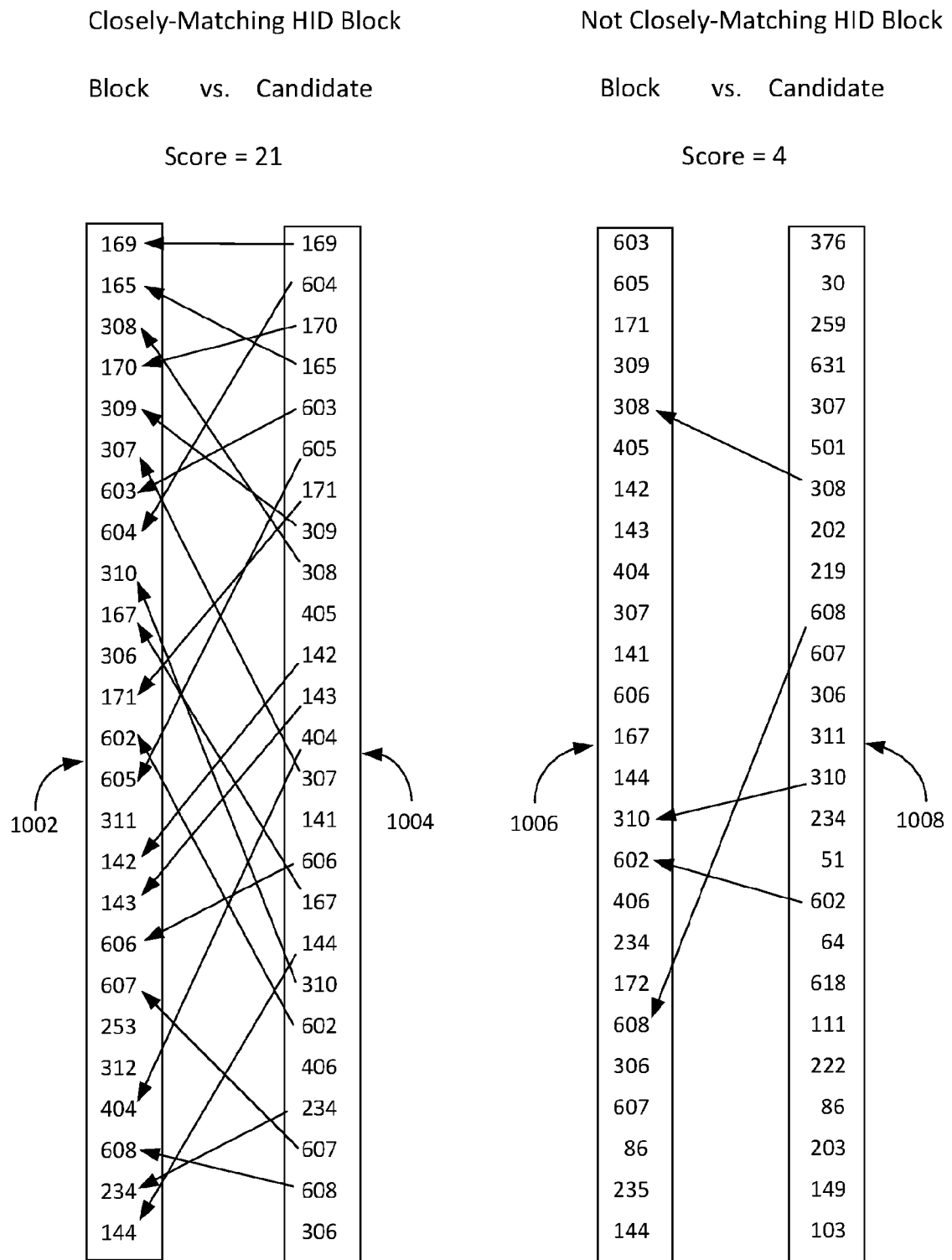


FIG. 10

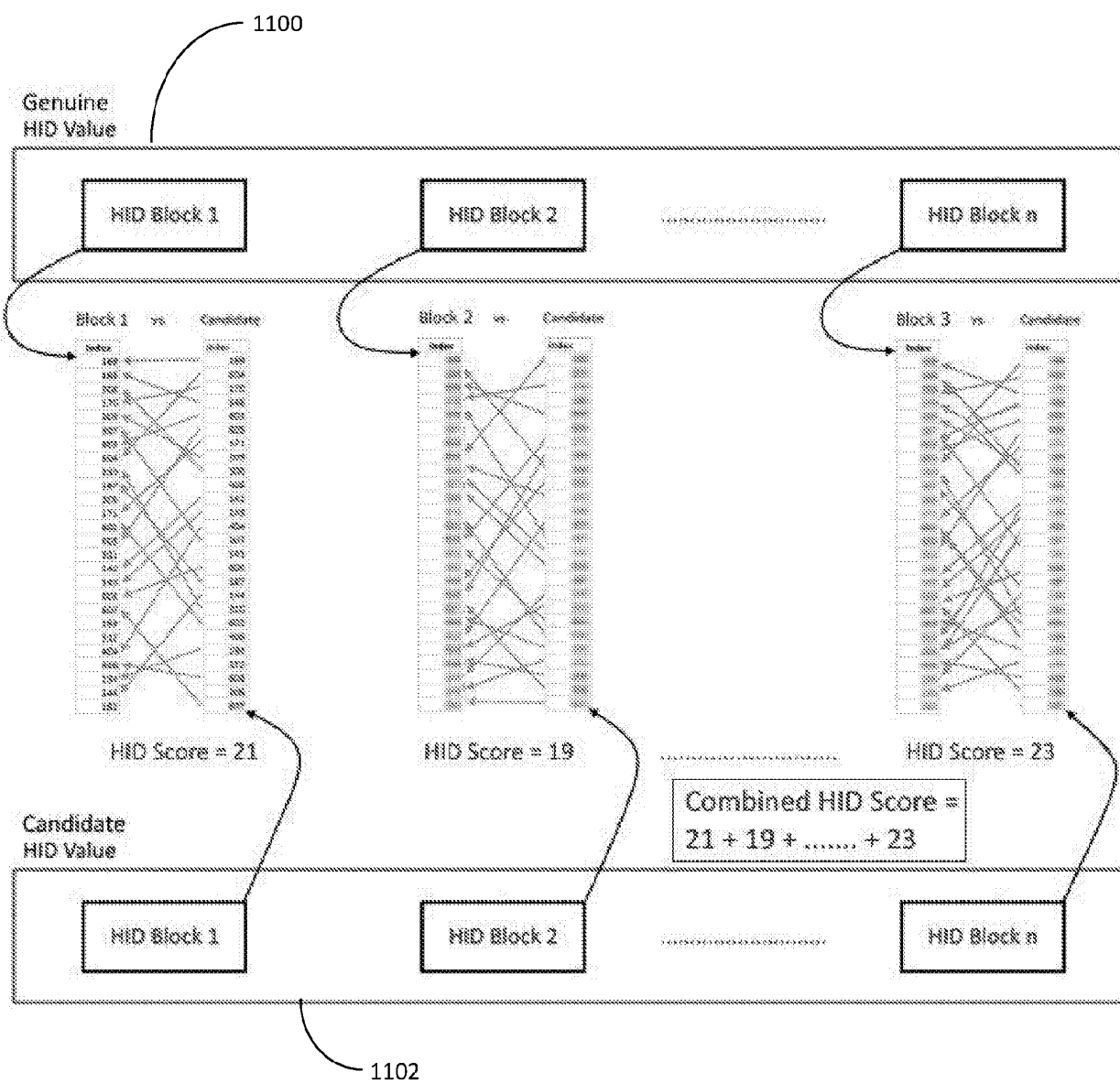


FIG. 11

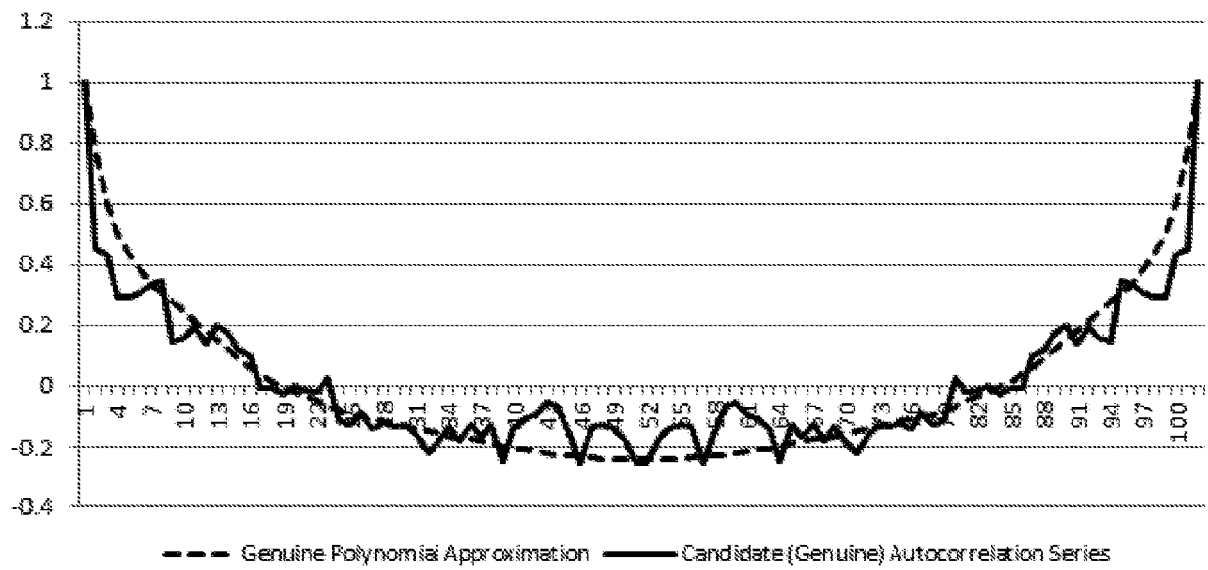


FIG. 12

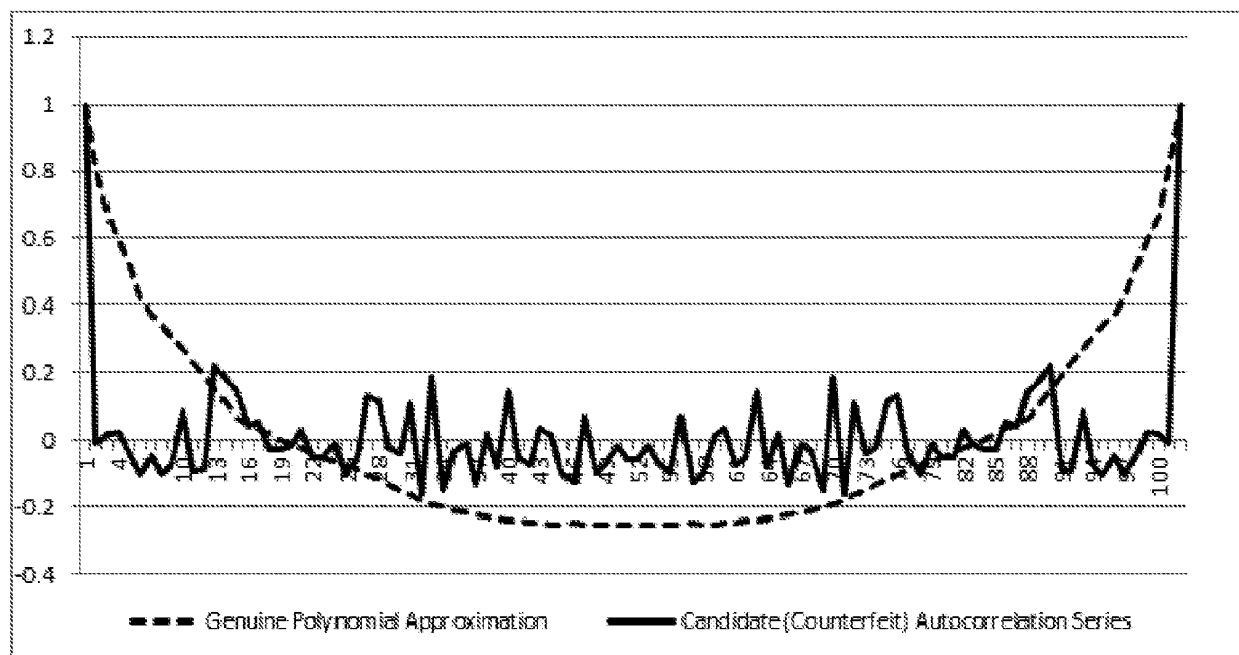


FIG. 13

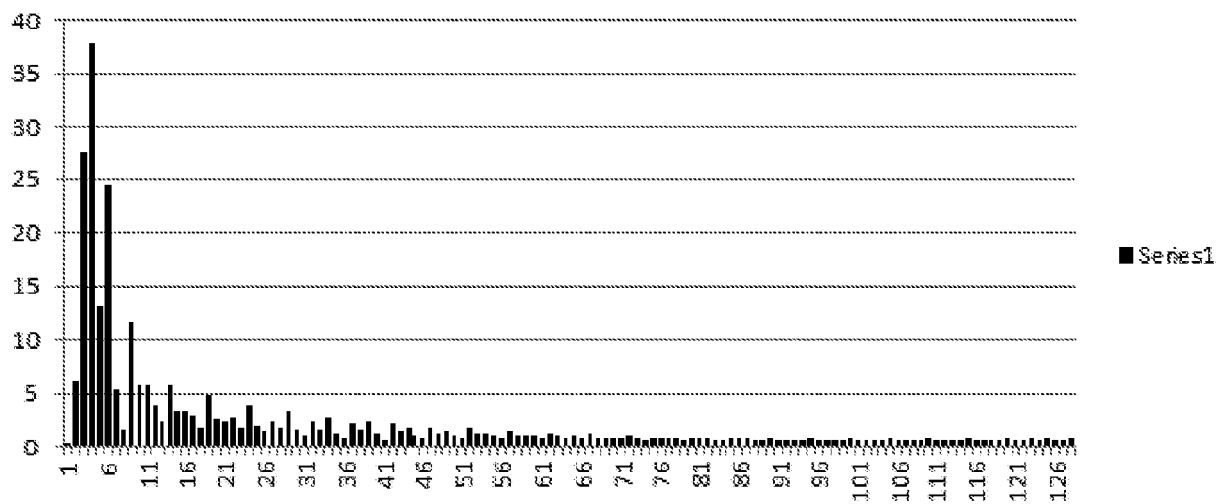


FIG. 14

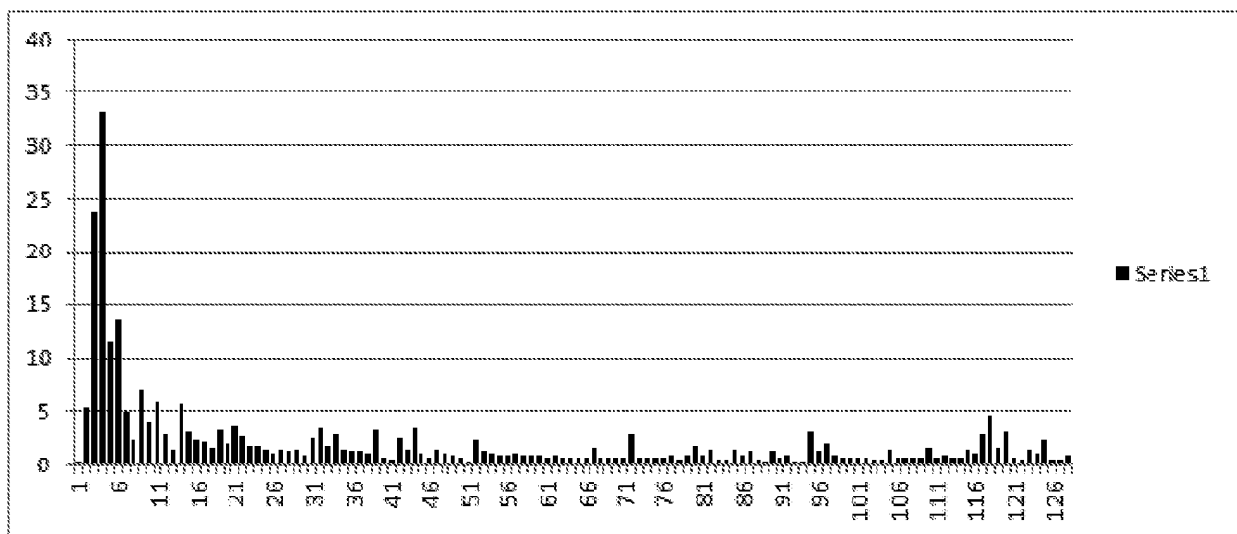


FIG. 15

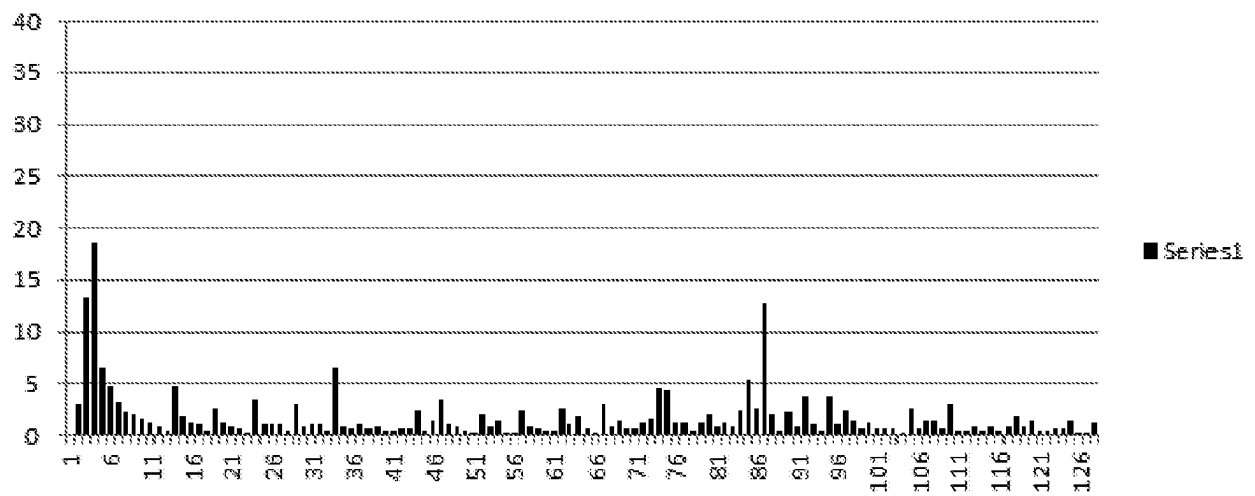


FIG. 16

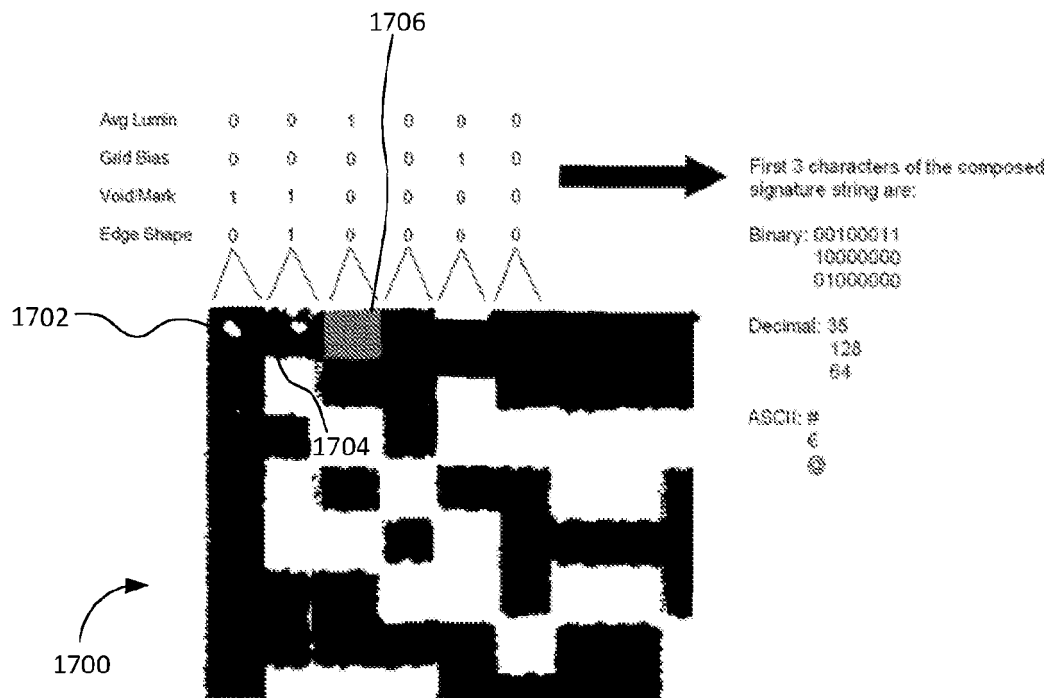


FIG. 17

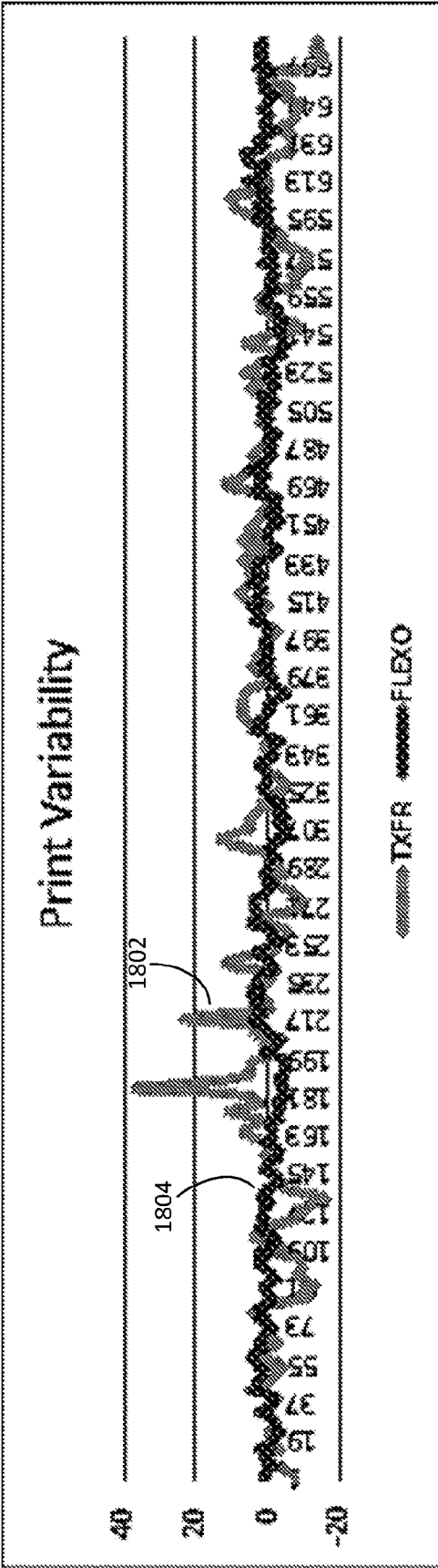


FIG. 18

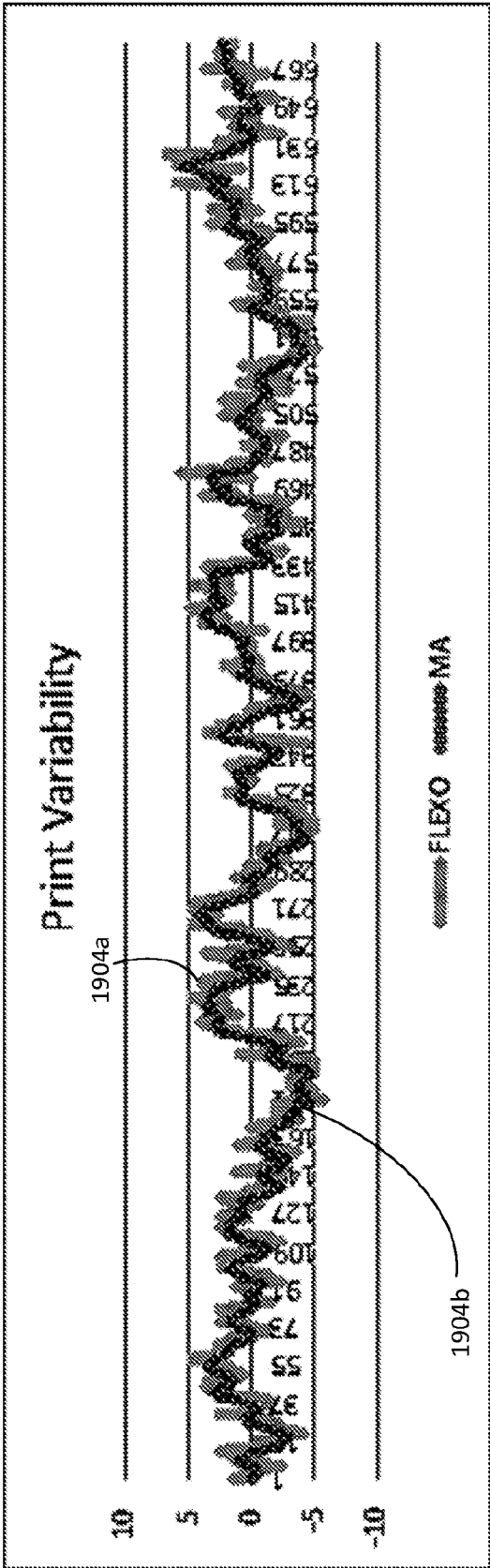


FIG. 19

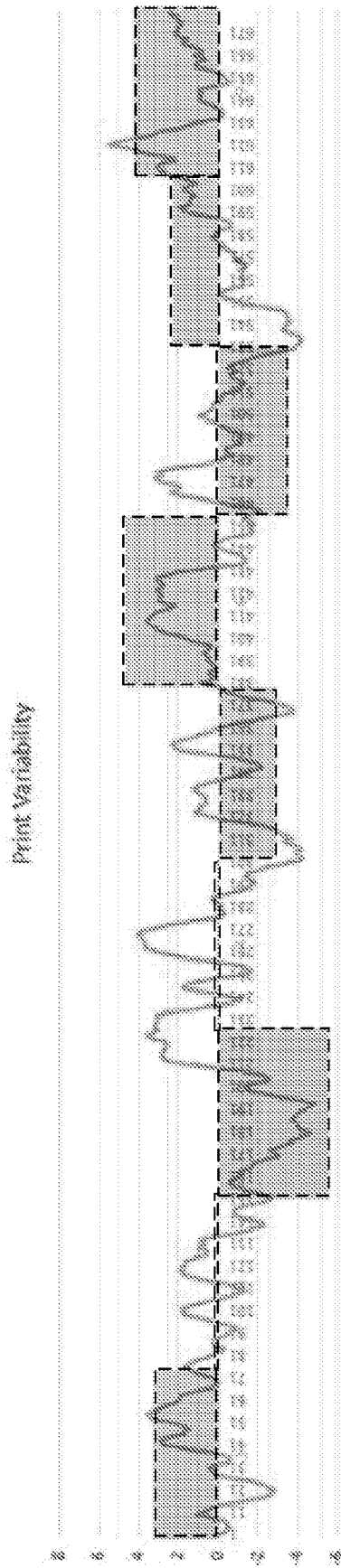


FIG. 20

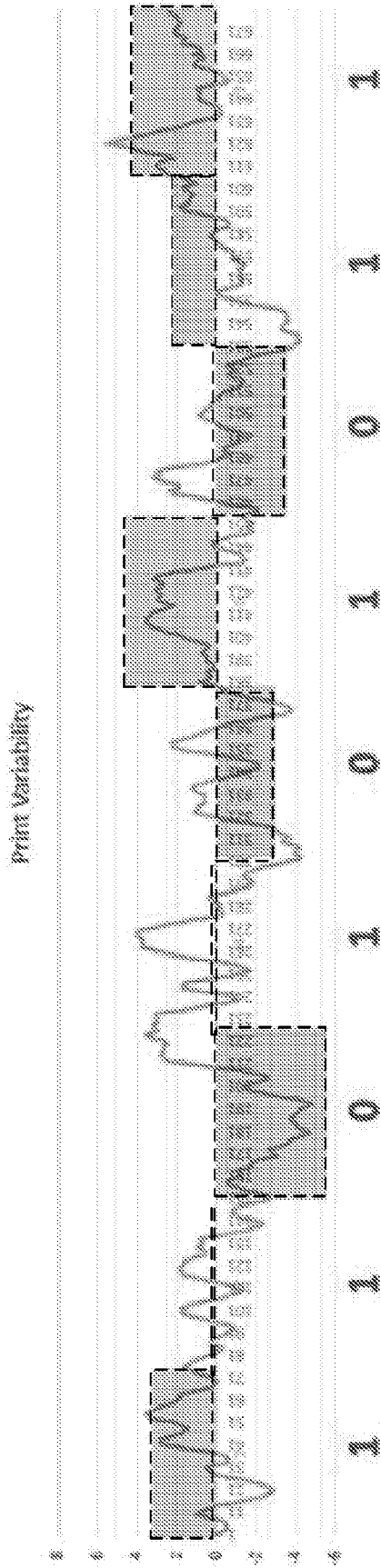


FIG. 21A

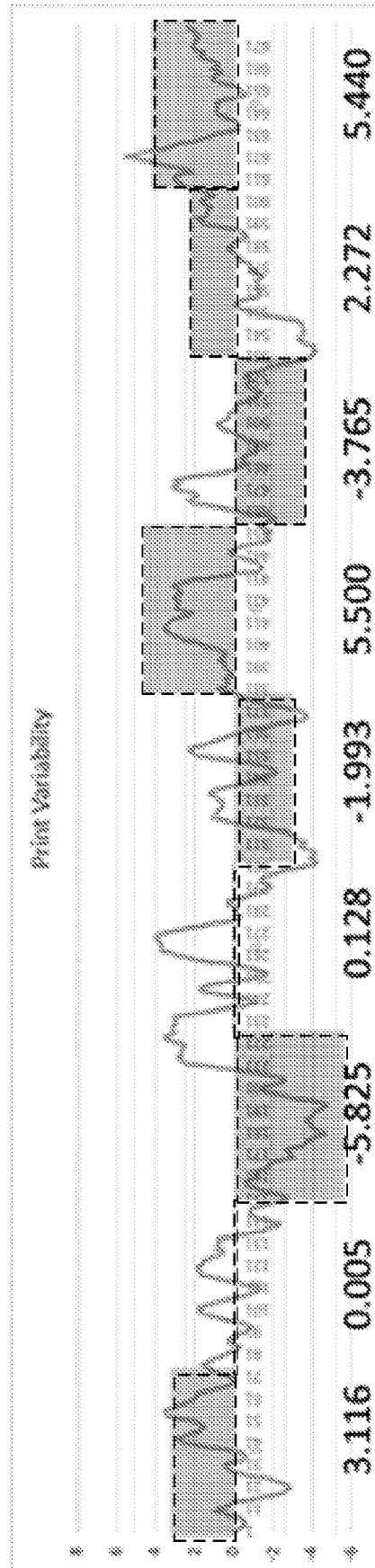
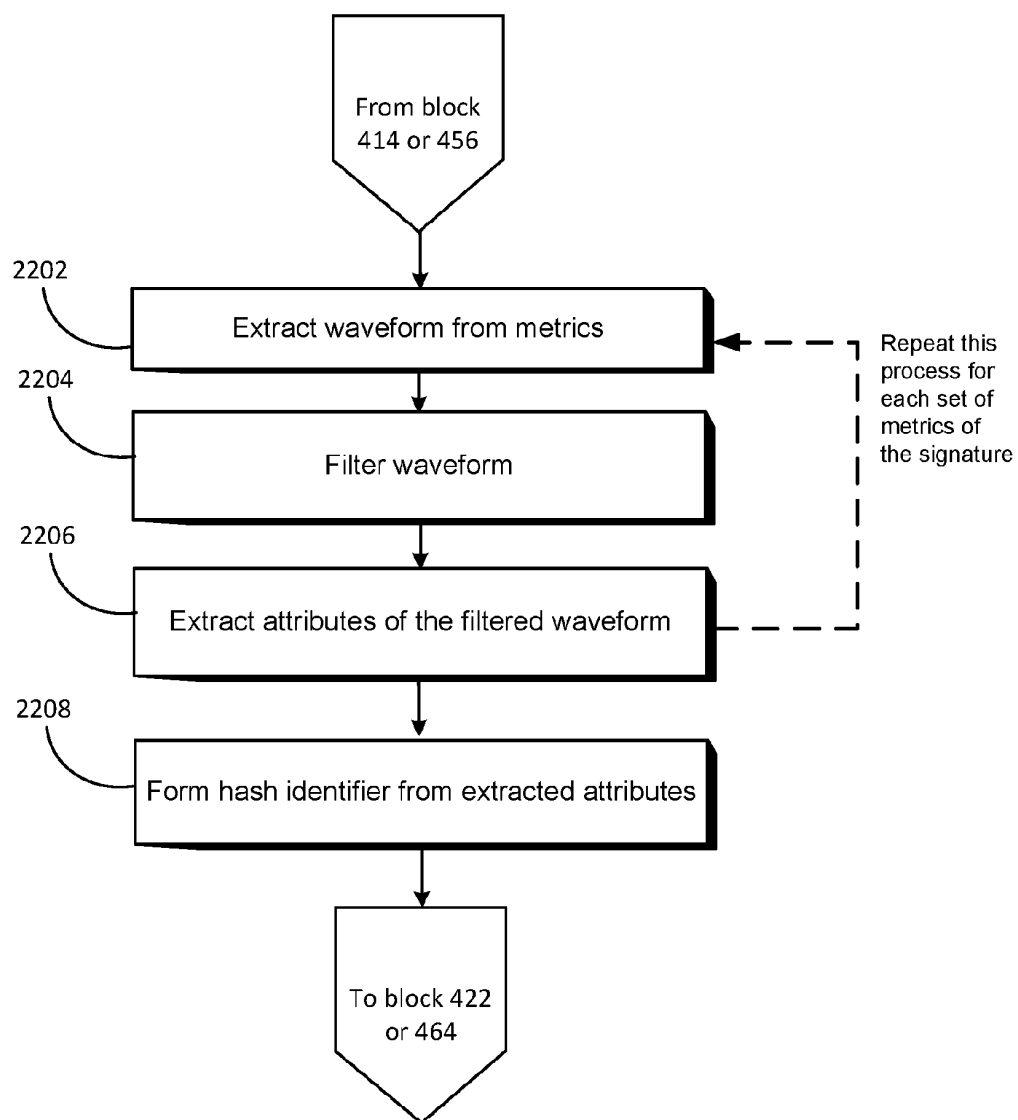


FIG. 21B

FIG. 22



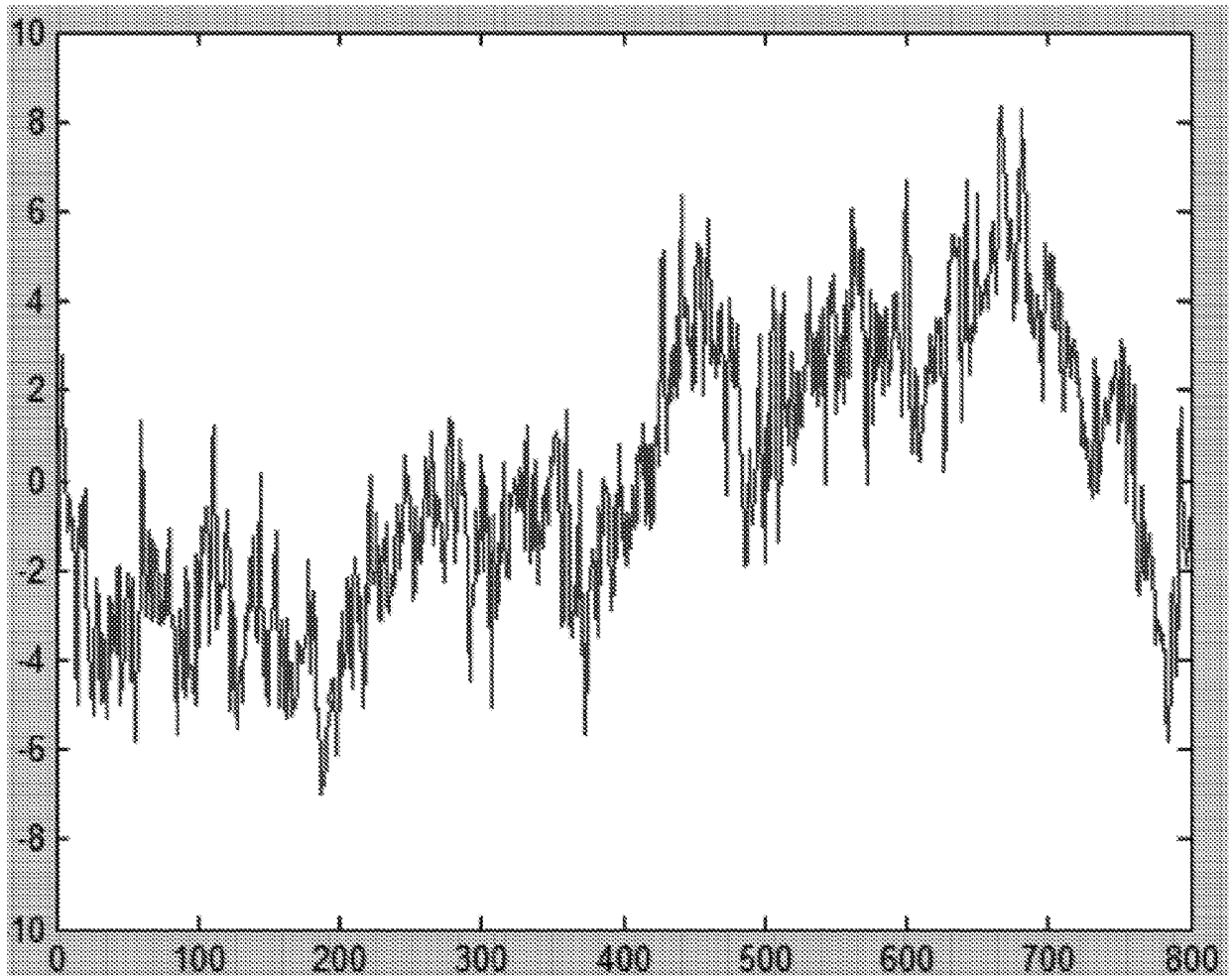


FIG. 23

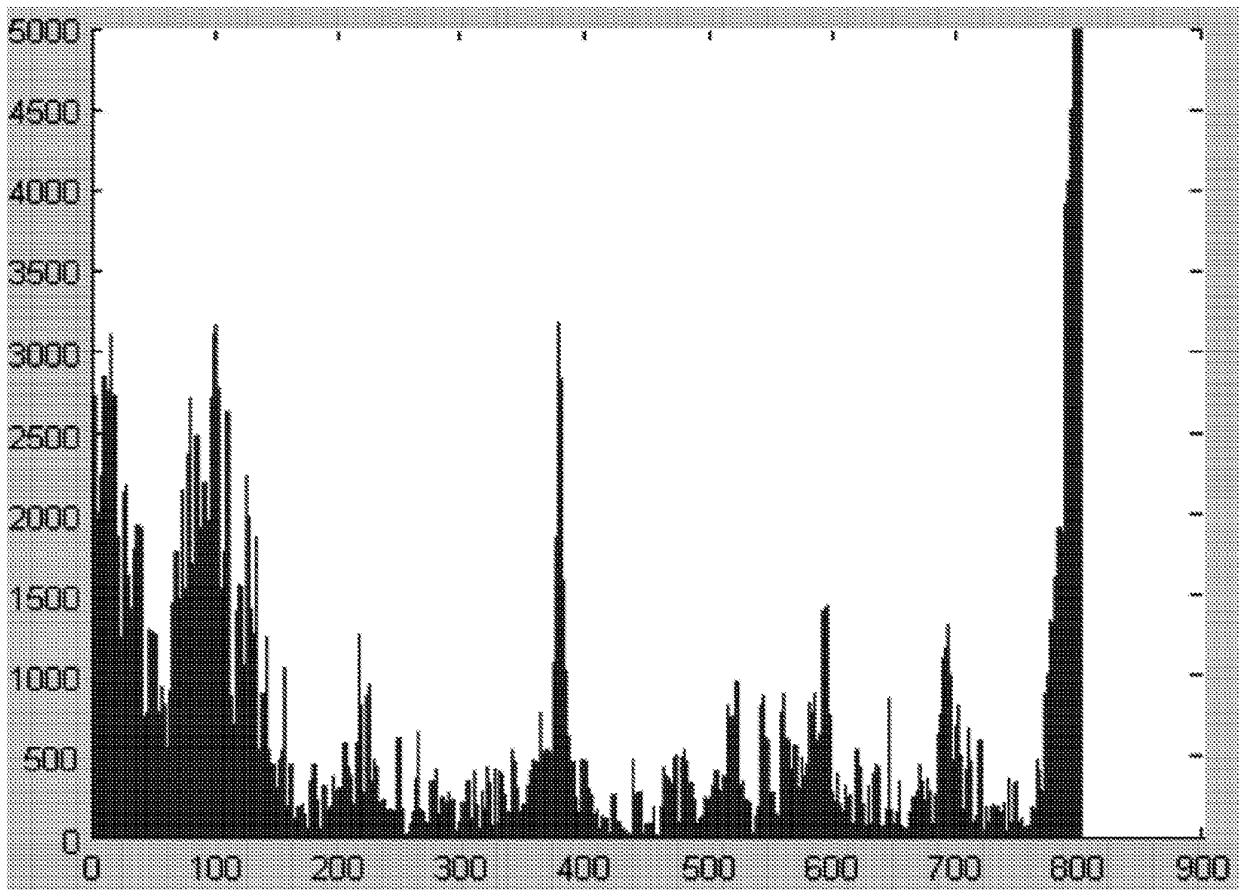


FIG. 24

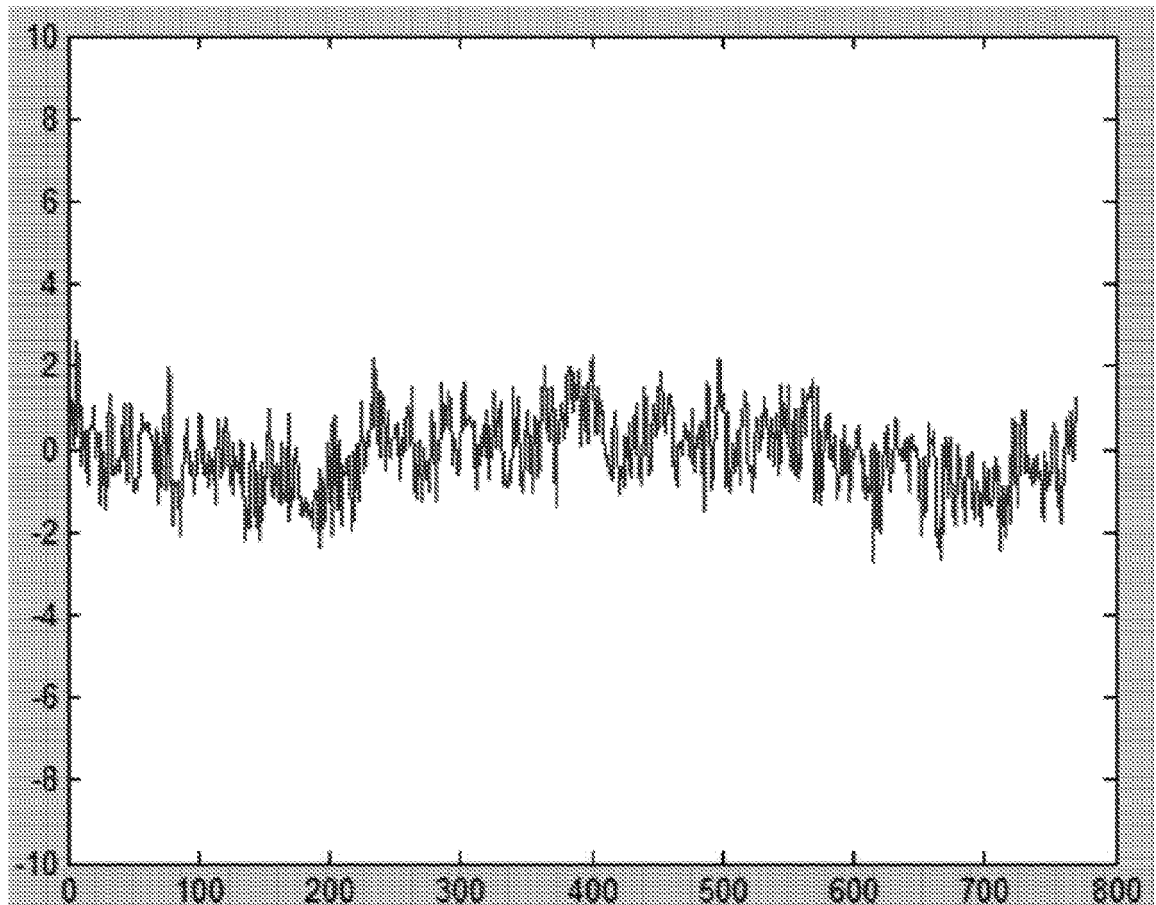


FIG. 25

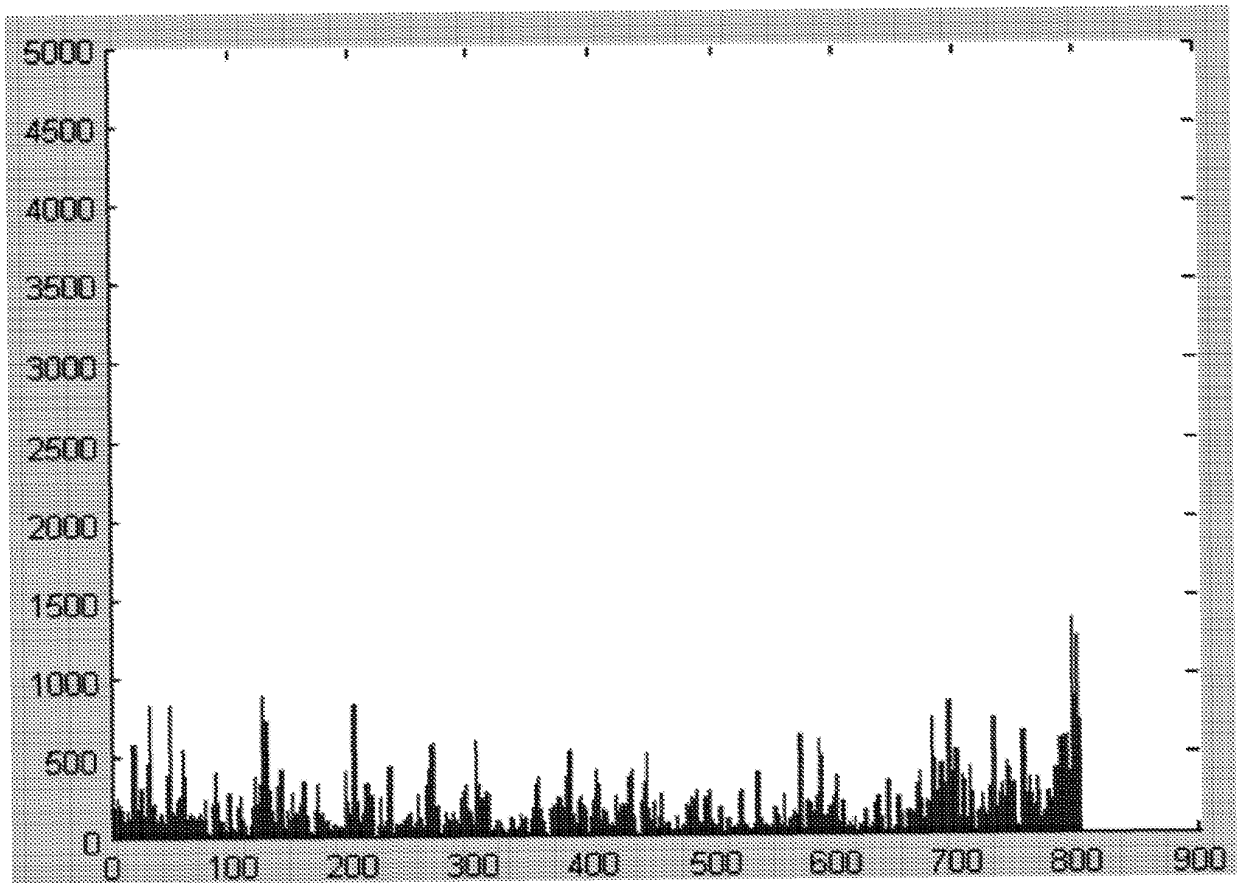


FIG. 26

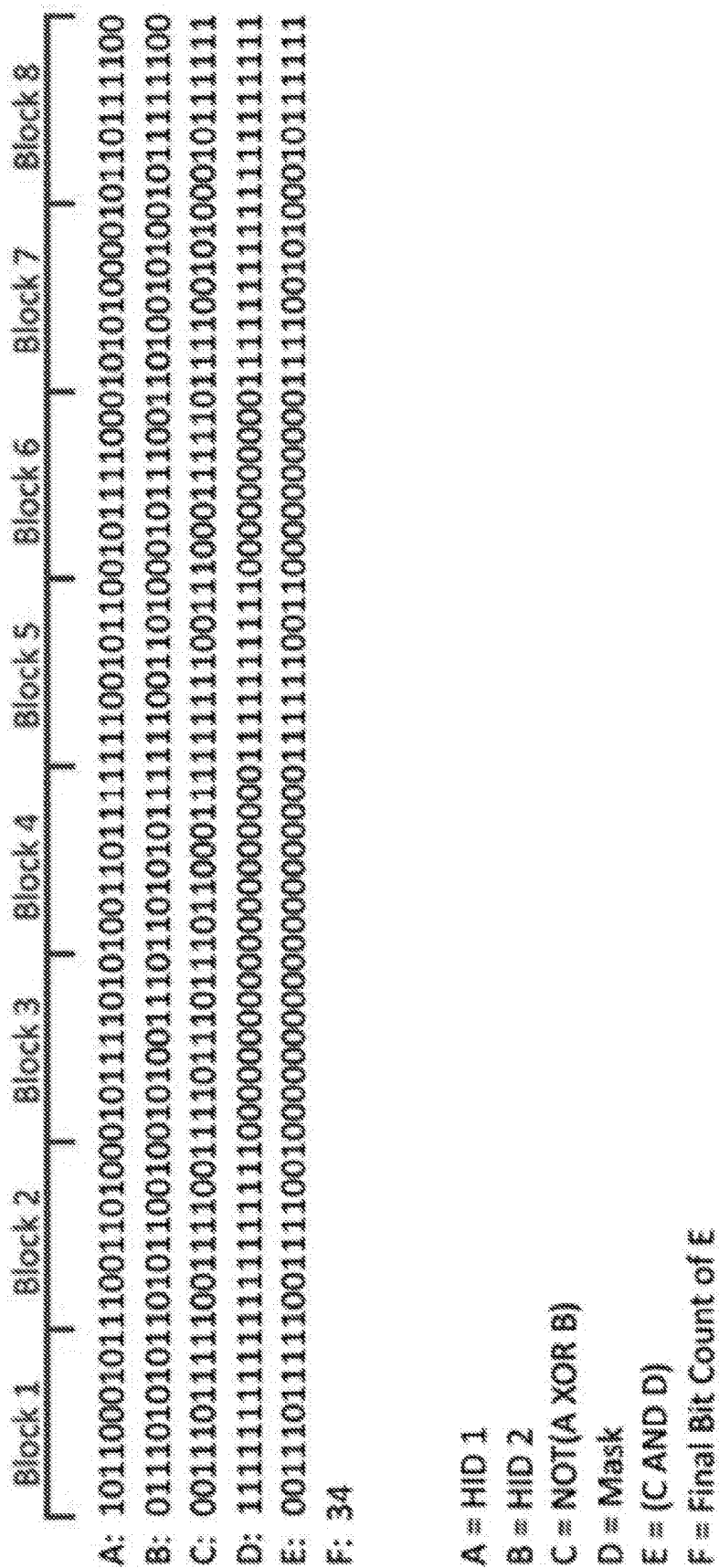


FIG. 27

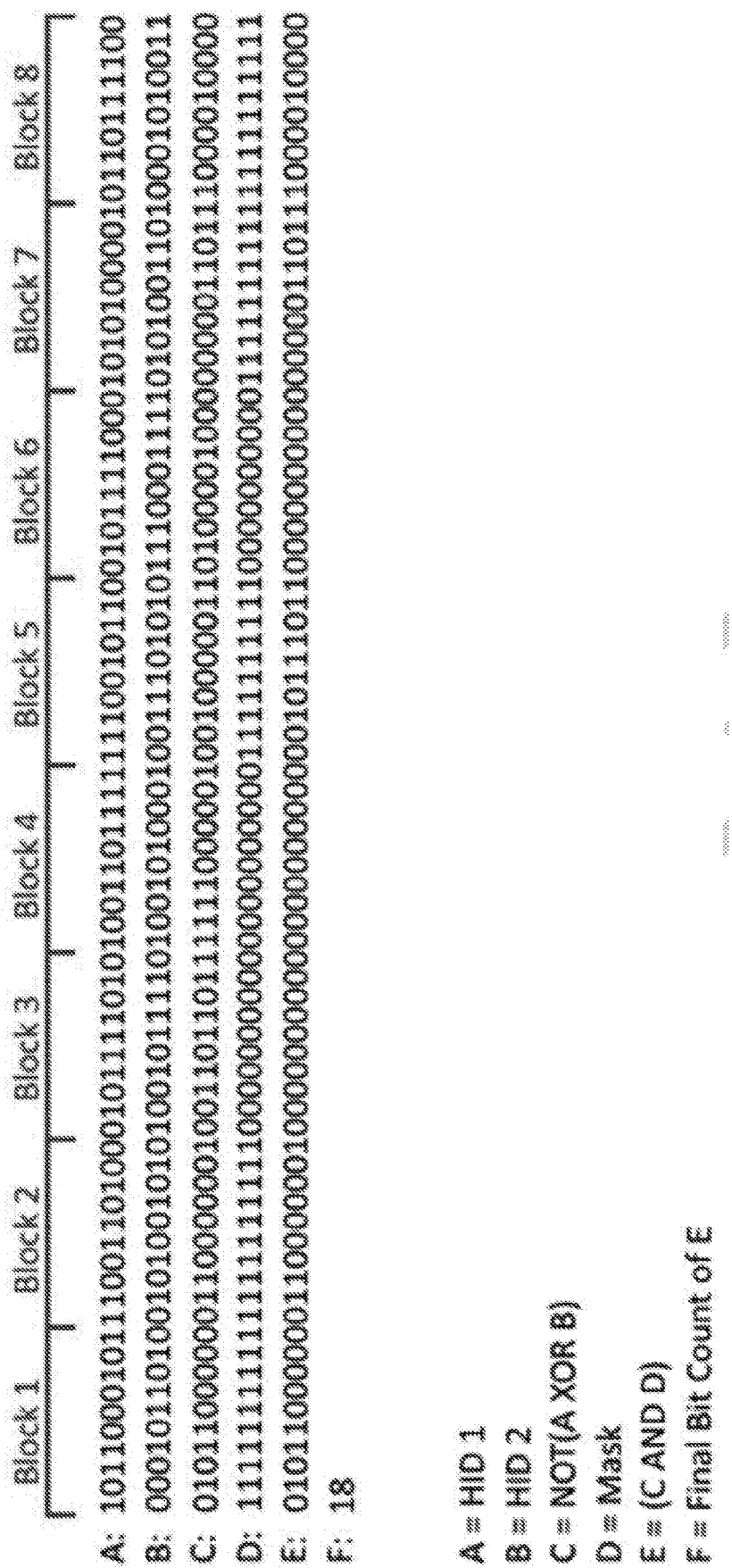


FIG. 28

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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